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No. 34,623

Russia Hides Its Work on Poison Gas, U.S. Asserts

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Russia is concealing efforts to develop advanced chemical weapons, despite its pledge to disclose details of its poison gas program to the United States, according to Clinton administration officials.

That assessment illustrates the problems that Washington has in dealing with the new Russia, as Moscow has pledged to cooperate with the West, but has been dragging its feet on putting some important arms control accords into effect.

It also has important ramifications for the Senate, which is considering whether to approve a global treaty banning poison gas. Suspicions about Russia's poison gas program and Moscow's difficulties in devising an effective plan to destroy the stocks — at 40,000 tons, the largest arsenal in the world — have become an important issue in the Senate debate.

Administration officials said Washington's concerns arose in recent weeks when Russian and U.S. officials carried out a long-planned exchange of data on their past efforts to develop, produce and stockpile chemical weapons.

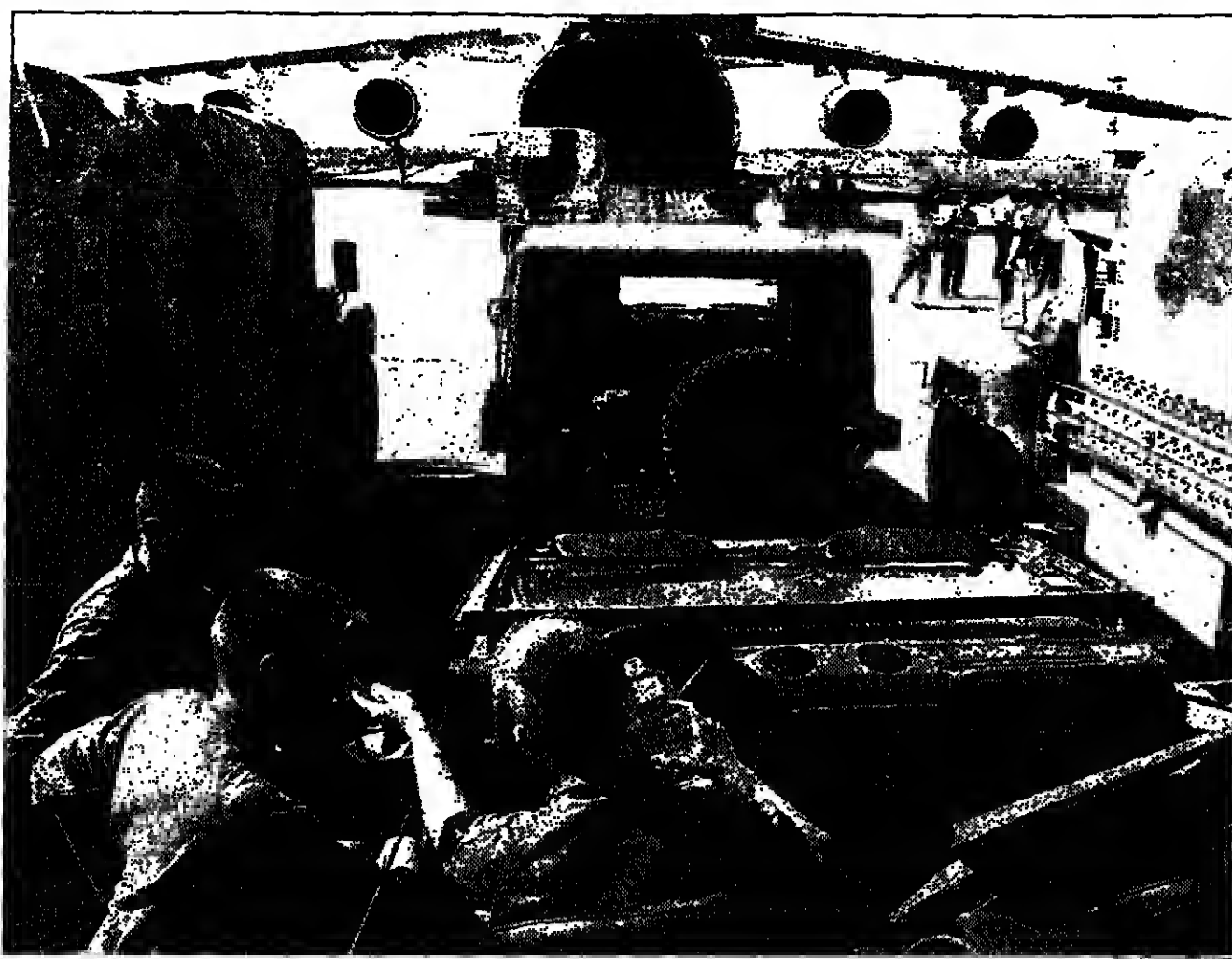
Administration officials looked forward to receiving the information — the most comprehensive accounting of the Russian chemical weapons program — with more than usual interest. U.S. intelligence has long concluded that the Russians have worked to develop binary chemical weapons, but Moscow has never acknowledged the effort. Binary weapons are an advanced munition in which two different types of chemical agents are mixed together to produce a deadly type of poison gas.

"We have long believed the Russians have been pursuing a binary weapons capability," a senior administration official said, referring to Russian efforts to develop and test the weapons.

[In Moscow, Reuters quoted a Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying at a news briefing: "We have on numerous occasions clarified for the mass media and our partners that we have no such program with chemical weapons."]

The U.S. concerns over Russia's chemical program were also underscored when Vil Mirzayanov, a Russian chemist, was charged by Russian authorities with revealing state secrets after he asserted that Moscow had not only developed binary

See POISON, Page 4



French troops with equipment ready to board a transport plane Thursday in the south of France, on the way to Rwanda.

French Troops Cross Border Into Rwanda

Relief Mission Risks Clashes With Rebels

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — Small advance teams of French combat troops crossed into Rwanda on Thursday from neighboring Zaire, spearheading France's latest and perhaps most dangerous African expedition, which could see French soldiers drawn into one of the most savage of the continent's civil wars.

The stated aim of the mission, called Operation Turquoise, is to provide humanitarian relief and protect members of Rwanda's minority Tutsi tribe, who have been targeted for genocide by Hutu extremists loyal to Rwanda's slain president, Juvénal Habyarimana.

About 6,000 Tutsis are now sheltered at a displaced-persons camp at Cyangugu town on Rwanda's western border with Zaire, and the French advance teams were said to be making an assessment of their needs and laying the groundwork for the main intervention force in the next two days.

[Reconnaissance units crossed the border from Goma in Zaire to Rwanda's Gisenyi region at around 1330 GMT, sources told Agence France-Presse in Paris. A second group crossed the border about 100 kilometers (about 60 miles) farther south at Cyangugu. The second group totaled up to 200 men in armored vehicles, backed by helicopters, military sources said.]

A senior French military official in Paris said the detachment "received a completely favorable welcome from local inhabitants," Reuters reported.

Cyangugu has been designated as one of the key sites inside the country where Tutsis are still believed to be at risk from Rwandan government troops and their Hutu militia allies, who are deemed responsible for massacres that have left an estimated half-million people dead, most of them Tutsis.

When the operation reaches its full stage, about 600 French troops, including members of the Foreign Legion, Marines and infantry artillery units, are expected to cross from Bukavu into Cyangugu, backed

See RWANDA, Page 4

CIA Proposal To Cut Back In Africa Is Drawing Fire

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A CIA plan to close 15 stations in Africa because of budget reductions is causing concern and drawing some criticism inside the government, in Congress and from retired members of the intelligence community.

The proposed cuthack would have little effect on the Central Intelligence Agency's gathering of information in Africa, because the agency built up its presence on the continent during the Cold War primarily to recruit people to spy against Communist states, a senior CIA official said.

In Congress, however, the plan has added to apprehension that the CIA director, R. James Woolsey, favors technical operations, such as satellites, over human intelligence collection.

Over the past month, CIA officials have been briefing other government agencies and the congressional intelligence committees on the decision to withdraw 15 CIA station chiefs and dozens of case officers, who usually act under cover as U.S. Embassy officials.

"We have to rationalize our activities along with everyone else," the senior CIA official said, in defending the proposal.

"We have never been in Africa to report on Africa," the official noted. "We went into Africa as part of the covert activity of the Cold War, to recruit Soviet, Chinese, Eastern European and sometimes North Korean officials under circumstances that were easier to operate under than in their home countries." He was referring to officials recruited as spies.

One result of the proposed CIA action would be to reduce the U.S.

See CIA, Page 4

China Lauds North Korea, Others Unsure

By Lena Sun
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China on Thursday hailed as a "turning point" the decision of the United States and North Korea to resume talks on the stalled question of Pyongyang's nuclear program.

Japan and South Korea welcomed the development with muted skepticism, while Russia was openly doubtful that the negotiations would succeed.

"Unfortunately, past experience of bilateral contacts with North Korea hardly inspires much hope," said Alexander Panov, a deputy Russian foreign minister. "Their talks with the United States were disrupted three times this year, and each time tensions increased."

A Chinese spokesman said Thursday that the U.S.-North Korean agreement, announced by President Bill Clinton on Wednesday night, vindicated China's position that negotiations — not sanctions — were the "most fundamental way" for a

"peaceful and proper" settlement of the dispute.

"We are happy to see these positive developments on the Korean nuclear issue, and appreciate the wise attitude and positive efforts by various parties concerned for the peaceful settlement of this issue," said Wu Jianmin, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry.

"We are very pleased to see that now there has been a turning point on this question," Mr. Wu said. He called for all parties to "value this opportunity" in upcoming discussions.

As outlined by President Clinton, the deal involves a North Korean commitment to freeze its nuclear program while talks with the United States on wider problems proceed.

As a counterpart, the Americans have agreed to suspend their push in the United Nations for sanctions against North Korea for thwarting inspection of its nuclear

sites, suspected of involvement in an arms program.

China has been the only one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council consistently to oppose sanctions against Pyongyang, its ally.

In Beijing's view, sanctions could trigger the collapse of the beleaguered North Korean leadership, creating turmoil along China's borders.

As a result, Beijing deserves some of the credit for helping to resolve the impasse, the Chinese spokesman declared.

"Ever since this nuclear question cropped up, China has resolutely insisted that this question be resolved through dialogue instead of through exerting pressure," he said. "I believe this is an important act that China has done."

In his remarks, the Chinese spokesman made no mention of North Korea's promise to freeze its nuclear program. He declined to say whether China believed the

See KOREA, Page 4

WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Italy 1, Norway 0

Italy's World Cup nearly turned into a nightmare on Thursday when goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca was sent off midway through the first half for handling the ball outside his area. But Dino Baggio put Italy in front with a diving header in the 68th minute and Norway could not score.

U.S. 2, Colombia 1

If soccer does catch on in the United States, it began doing so in Pasadena, California, where an own-goal by Colombia and a shot by forward Ernie Stewart gave the United States its first victory in the finals since that 1-0 stunner against England on June 29, 1950.

The Colombians, a pretournament favorite, fell to 0-2 and were further battered by death threats from home that kept midfielder Gabriel Gomez out of the match.

A Cameroon Boycott?

The long-standing dispute between Cameroon's players and the national federation has come to a head, with the team threatening to boycott Friday's match against Brazil. The players reportedly have not been paid for two months.

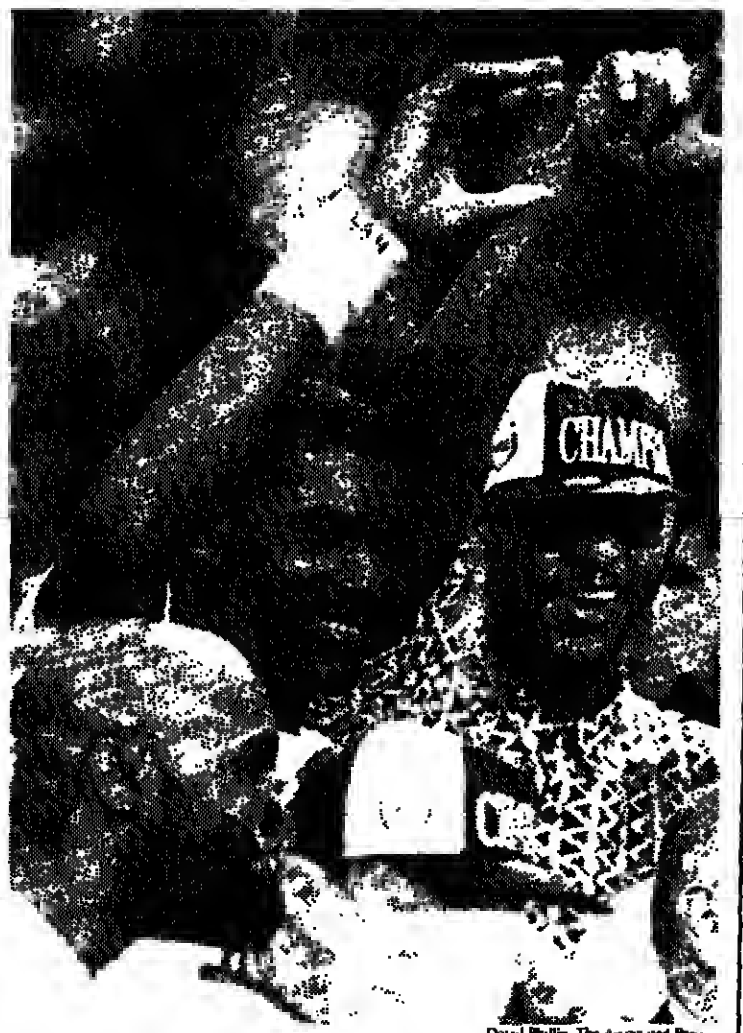
Friday's matches: Mexico vs. Ireland, at Orlando, Florida, 1835 GMT; Brazil vs. Cameroon, at Stanford, California, 2005 GMT; Sweden vs. Russia, at Pontiac, Michigan, 2335 GMT. World Cup report: Pages 22 and 23

High and the Mighty, Across the U.S.



Alexi Lalas in a celebratory leap after the American soccer team defeated Colombia, 2-1, in a first-round World Cup match in Los Angeles. Page 22.

Hakeem Olajuwon led the Houston Rockets to a 90-84 victory over the New York Knicks for the National Basketball Association title. Page 20.



David Phillip/The Associated Press

New Track for Toyota Chief Deregulation Is Lobbying Goal in Japan

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — In the driver's seat at Japan's biggest car company, Shoichiro Toyota enjoyed control bordering on the autocratic. But, since becoming chairman last month of Keidanren, Japan's most powerful business lobby, he is still struggling to get a foot on the road.

In an interview Thursday, his eyes veered only reluctantly from a tattered briefing book, from which he plucked platitudes about the importance of deregula-

tion, corporate responsibility and the need to improve the lot of Japanese consumers.

But Mr. Toyota, who is also chairman of Toyota Motor Corp., acknowledged that running Keidanren, which groups more than 1,000 of Japan's biggest companies, will provide a new test of his skills.

"I won't be able to apply too much of my experience from Toyota," said the soft-spoken but confident 69-year-old. "I've got a lot of homework to do."

Indeed, the road ahead for Mr. Toyota will be all the more challenging because he must steer an organization that faces an identity crisis and declining influence.

The biggest blow to the organization came last year, when Mr. Toyota's predecessor, Genshi Hiraiwa, chairman of Tokyo Electric Power Co., decided it would stop paying billions of yen in political donations, mostly to members of the scandal-plagued Liberal Democratic Party. That, combined with the end of Liberal Democratic governance after 38 years, dealt a blow to Keidanren's power and dented the so-called Iron Triangle of big business, politicians and bureaucrats.

Mr. Toyota conceded that political donations had been a source of influence, but said the power was minimal relative to Keidanren's overall activities. In any event, he said, any losses would be offset by contributions by individual companies and industry associations as well as new activities that gained the support of members and consumers. Still, given the instability of Japanese politics, analysts say it is getting harder to know to whom donations

See LOBBY, Page 4

Kiosk

Upsets Claim Edberg, Courier

Two-time champion Stefan Edberg and last year's runner-up, Jim Courier, became the latest upset victims Thursday at the Wimbledon tennis tournament.

Edberg lost in five sets to 113th-ranked Kenneth Carlsen of Denmark. Courier, winner of four Grand Slams, was defeated by France's Guy Forget, who has been sidelined most of the past year after knee surgery. (Page 21)

Crossword Page 8
Books Page 9
Bridge Page 9

Is South Africa's Mr. Nice Guy Too Nice?

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Some imagined that President Nelson Mandela would be Africa's Franklin D. Roosevelt, and a few predicted Fidel Castro. But who ever imagined that the first black president of South Africa would be Mister Rogers, the gentle uncle of American television?

And yet, the tone that Mr. Mandela has set in his first weeks as president is, in a word, nice. He is easygoing and unexcitable, comforting, never scolding, with friendly words for everyone, from disgruntled tribal elders to white racists.

He has hazed no dramatic policy trails, rocked no boats, demanded little from the affluent white minority and only patience from the black majority.

Already, just six weeks into Mr. Mandela's term, there are the first mutterings from admirers that the leader is too nice,

too attentive to vested interests, that he has squandered an opportunity for a quick break with the past, and even that he has forgotten the wretched majority who elected him.

"If the government has lost touch with the ordinary people after only a few weeks in office, heaven help us five years down the line," wrote Jon Qwelane, a black editor and columnist known for his independent views.

No one in South Africa yearns for the hair-trigger anxiety that preceded Mr. Mandela's election, and his popularity in black townships remains euphorically high. Supporters argue that his emphasis on reconciliation is amazing goodwill and political IOUs that will serve him well when the time comes to call for national sacrifice.

But, Mr. Qwelane said, "reconciliation does not mean total capitulation."

Mr. Qwelane was one of several black commentators provoked by Mr. Mandela's decision not to declare a national holiday on June 16, the anniversary of the Soweto student uprising in 1976, which, especially in the minds of young blacks, is the country's real independence day.

Business leaders said the economy had suffered enough from quasi-official holidays and workless celebrations of the new order, and Mr. Mandela agreed. But the decision prompted headlines like "How Quickly They Betray the People" and "A Government in Name Only."

Worse, to some critics, Thabo Mbeki, Mr. Mandela's first vice president, chose that day to meet with white separatists and discuss their demands for an Afrikaner homeland.

Other incidents that have prompted See NICE, Page 4

Stocks	Change	Index
Dow Jones	Up 1.00	11,224
S&P 500	Up 0.77	1,124
Nasdaq	Up 1.00	1,124
NYSE	Up 1.00	1,124
AMEX	Up 1.00	1,124
NYSE	Up 1.00	1,124
AMEX	Up 1.00	1,124
NYSE	Up 1.00	1,124
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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF
Cameroon	4.00 CFA
Egypt	E.P. 5000
France	9.00 FF
Gabon	9.00 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.
Italy	2,000 Lire
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA
Jordan	1.10 JD
Lebanon	US\$ 1.50
Luxembourg	60 L. Fr
Morocco	12 Dh
Qatar	8.00 Riats
Reunion	11.20 FF
Saudi Arabia	9.80 R.
Senegal	950 CFA
Spain	200 PTAS
Tunisia	1,000 Din.
Turkey	T.L. 35,000
U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$7.10

'Dream House' on the Volga

A Rich Gypsy's Residence Angers Neighbors

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

ZUBCHANINOVKA, Russia — The streets are not paved, the weeds are not trimmed and the neighbors are definitely not friendly. No matter. This is where Nikolai Panchenko has built his dream house.

Make that "dream castle." What else can you call Mr. Panchenko's colossal, turreted, walled-off brick mansion with its cavernous bedrooms, a sauna and swimming pool in the basement and stained glass windows upstairs?

The marble entrance hall is big enough to accommodate a few hundred close friends under a massive crystal chandelier. "Under the totalitarian regime, this was all banned," said Mr. Panchenko, a 36-year-old merchant, stating the obvious. "The total area we could build a house on was 50 square yards. And now, imagine! We can build a house as big as we want! And the spirit cries out for space!"

This is the face of new money in provincial Russia, where for the few Russians who are getting rich, consumption is conspicuous. Here in a drab suburb in the middle of nowhere, more than 20 mansions of similar proportions and architectural grandeur are rising on land previously occupied by piles of garbage and thickets of bushes. The price? A cool \$350,000.

But attitudes in the Russian heartland are changing more slowly than the landscape. Mr. Panchenko's neighbors, who have watched in silence as the mansions were built over the last few years, are convinced he must be some sort of crook. How else could he afford such upulence when everyone else lives so poorly, with the economy in a mess?

"I don't like it and I don't think anyone else here does," said Marina Samyukina, 28, a housewife whose pitiful little wooden house is just down the street from a brick mansion much like Mr. Panchenko's that is still under construction.

Mrs. Samyukina sat unsmiling on a step in front of her house minding her children as they played in the dirt.

"These people are condescending," she said, pointing up the street with her chin. "They're snobby. Even their children look down their noses at our children. They think we should serve them in their big houses."

"If they have so much money, they should pay to have this street paved," she added.

There is a cliché about the Russian provinces that anyone who makes good or gets rich becomes the object of his neighbors' suspicion and resentment. What matters is not keeping up with the Joneses, but making sure the Joneses don't do any better than everyone else.

The attitude is summed up in a joke about provincial life: "My neighbor's goat died."

Such a small thing. Still, I'm happy about it."

The director of a new movie called "My Chicken Ryaba," Andron Konchalovsky, depicts a village in modern Russia that rises up to ruin one of its own — a man who has become rich operating a sawmill.

The man lives in a big house with a modern kitchen and has enough vodka to send the whole town on a bender. The villagers resent him and his wealth and they spend most of their time and energy scheming to put him out of business.

Like any cliché, this one has its problems. Many Russians these days are scrambling to make better lives and find new incomes as old factories fall on hard times. Attitudes among the young, in particular, are changing fast. Many students say they want a career in business.

But the old views live on in small towns like Zubchaninovka, 800 kilometers (500 miles) southeast of Moscow — a suburb of the Volga River city of Samara, which in Communist times was named Kuibyshev in honor of a Stalinist stalwart.

Steeped in Soviet propaganda for decades, many people here still regard selling goods at a profit as somehow dishonest, even if no longer illegal. They have a word for money-making commerce: *spekulyazh*, and the word is usually pronounced with a tone of indignation, as if no right-thinking person would stoop to such shiftless behavior.

"Of course it's dishonest," said a taxi driver, expressing the common view. "These people have never worked in production. They've never worked in factories."

Such thinking is aggravated by the fact that most of the new mansions here are being built by Gypsies, including Mr. Panchenko, who were engaged in buying and selling when such commerce was still illegal.

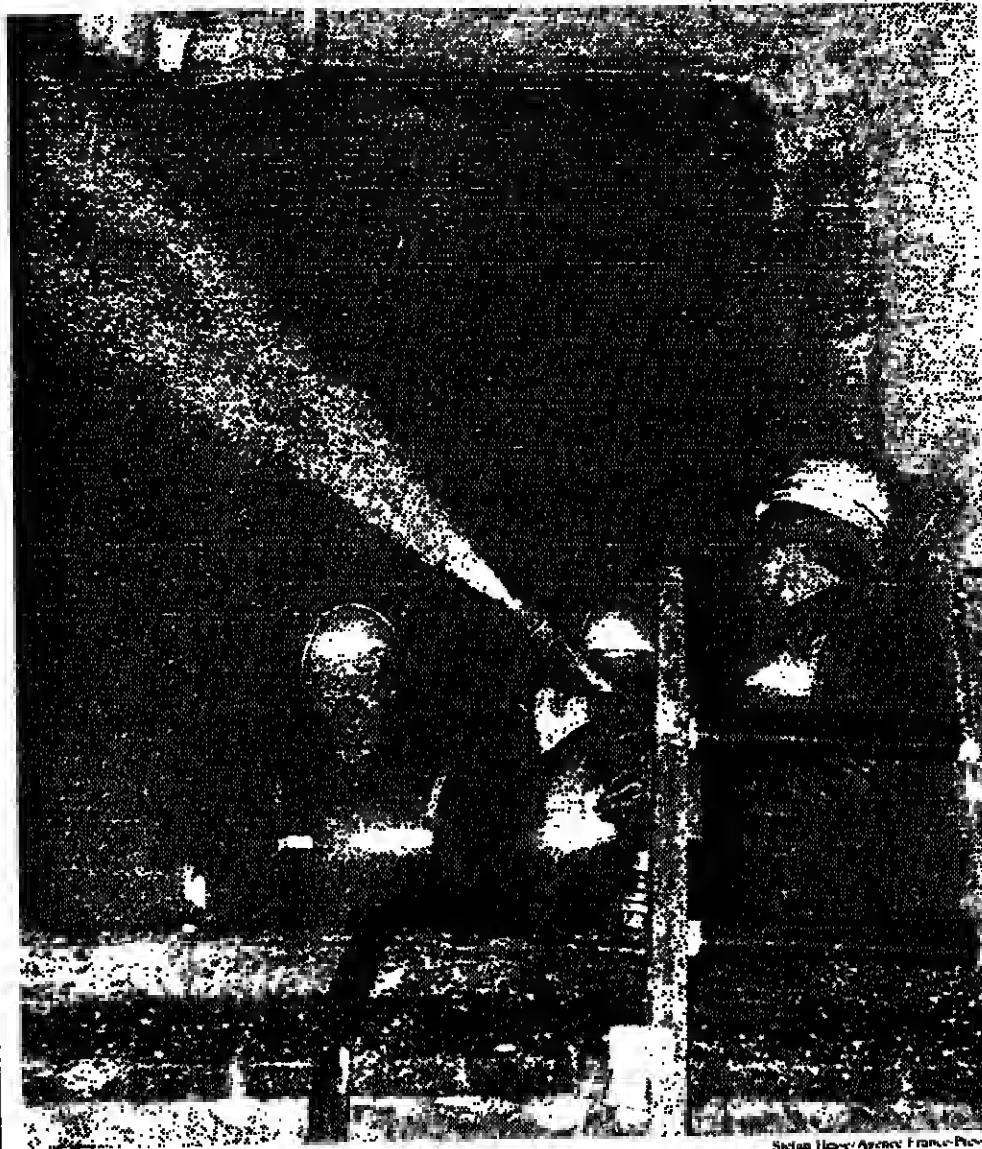
With reforms in the last five years, their businesses have taken off, and they are making small fortunes trading in consumer goods, furs and other products.

Mr. Panchenko's father, also named Nikolai, spent nine years in prison for speculation — selling sheepskin hats and nylon raincoats.

Now, at the age of 77, he pads around his son's house with the help of a cane and watches with satisfaction as the younger Nikolai expands his business, opening a food store, dealing in car parts and importing consumer goods from Europe — all of it legal.

"All my life has been business," the elder Panchenko said. "We've always respected capitalism and capitalism. Gypsies are freedom-loving in this respect."

"But the Russians are slow to accept this," he said. "For 70 years they've been brainwashed. Everything was banned, the same concepts were drummed into their heads. It is only with the new generation that these old ideas will change."



Hamburg fire fighters hosing down a house for asylum seekers hit by fire during the night.

Court Frees German in Arson

Judge Hunts Villagers Paid for Fire at Foreigners' Hostel

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

POTSDAM, Germany — A German judge has found a 19-year-old man not guilty of setting a fire that destroyed a hostel where asylum-seekers were to be housed, and he suggested that residents may not have been telling the truth when they denied having paid money to have the fire set.

In a case that attracted wide attention, arsonists destroyed the hostel in Dolgenbrodt, a village 40 kilometers (25 miles) from Berlin, had hired him and a group of skinheads to set the fire.

The defendant, Silvio Jackowski, was picked up after he was overheard boasting that residents of Dolgenbrodt, a village 40 kilometers (25 miles) from Berlin, had hired him and a group of skinheads to set the fire.

During his 10 months in pre-trial custody, Mr. Jackowski refused to repeat his assertions. But at the trial he unexpectedly named three Dolgenbrodt residents who he said were involved in collecting \$1,250 to pay the arsonists. He denied receiving any of the money.

All three were called to testify, and denied involvement. One said the assertion was "a colossal defamation." But all said they were happy the house had been burned.

At the trial, Mr. Jackowski denied having set the fire but said he knew that three skinheads, whom he refused to name, had taken part after being paid by villagers. Prosecutors charged that Mr. Jackowski was the driver of the car used by the arsonists.

The question of whether Jackowski drove the assault to the scene of the crime cannot be definitively answered, Judge Klaus Przybilla said in announcing his verdict Wednesday. "The court has reasonable doubts, and is therefore obligated to declare the accused not guilty."

"There was a high degree of acceptance in the village," the judge added. "The court has run into a wall of silence. The evidence was contradictory."

Mr. Jackowski was sentenced to a four-week prison term for driving without a license and carrying a weapon but was released because he had already served more than that amount of time waiting trial.

He was denied driving privileges for 18 months and the juvenile justice agency in his hometown was ordered to monitor him for a year.

Hamburg Home Burned
A home for foreign asylum seekers was set on fire during the night in the northern port city of Hamburg, the German police said Thursday, according to Reuters.

The six occupants of the building escaped unhurt after fires broke out simultaneously in four separate places, the police said.

The home had housed up to 185 people, but most had moved out because of renovations. The police said they had found no indication that neo-Nazis were involved.

8 Die in Helicopter Crash
Moscow — Eight people died and three were injured when a helicopter crashed in Tatarstan, east of Moscow, the Ministry for Emergency Situations said Thursday. The helicopter was reported to be checking a gas pipeline.

Lawmakers have accused seven tobacco chiefs of lying under oath about the addictive nature of cigarettes and whether they manipulate nicotine levels.

The Justice Department's criminal, civil and antitrust divisions are among the offices looking into the matter. Ms. Reno said. The department had not yet determined whether it should conduct a full-scale investigation, she added.

An R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. spokeswoman, Peggy Carter, said the company would cooperate with the Justice Department, but contended there was no basis for prosecution.

On May 27, seven members of Congress asked the Justice Department to conduct a criminal investigation into the tobacco industry's activities for the last 40 years.

In a letter to Ms. Reno, the lawmakers said cigarette companies may have committed fraud and perjury beginning in the 1950s by allegedly hiding evidence that cigarettes were hazardous.

They also alleged that the chiefs of the seven largest U.S. tobacco companies may have perjured themselves when they testified before Congress in April that they had no evidence nicotine was addictive.

WORLD BRIEFS

Kashmiri Separatists Free 2 Britons

SRINAGAR, India (Reuters) — Muslim separatists in Kashmir, who had held two Britons for 17 days, released them unharm on Thursday, handing them over to a group of journalists at a border hideout.

Kim Housego, 16, and David Mackie, 36, were abducted by the Harkatul Ansar militant group on June 6 while hiking near Pahalgam, 50 kilometers (30 miles) southeast of Kashmir's summer capital Srinagar.

A Reuters correspondent, present at their release in the Anantnag district, said the Britons were in good health. "We were treated well," one of them said. A Kashmiri journalist who declined to be named said the militants were reluctant to hand the two over to Indian officials.

Fighting Leaves 25 Dead in Yemen

ADEN, Yemen (AFP) — Northern rocket and artillery attacks on Aden and fighting around the city killed 25 people on Thursday and wounded 138, hospital officials said.

Seventeen civilians were killed and 90 wounded as rockets slammed into the northern suburbs of Aden and shells hit the city center, including the fish market, officials at the main hospital said.

Fierce fighting on the north and northwestern fronts at Saba and Bir Ahmed left eight soldiers dead and 48 wounded when the northern troops launched two offensives. Southern military sources said the north had managed to seize the entrance to the town of Bir Ahmed, 15 kilometers (9 miles) northwest of Aden, close to the city's power station.

Bosnian Troops Press Muslim Rebels

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Reuters) — Bosnian government troops pressed ahead on Thursday with an offensive against rebel Muslims in the north but the rebels rejected predictions by foreign military observers that they faced defeat.

United Nations sources said UN and European Union monitors of a government offensive that has broken into the separatist Bihać enclave ruled by a local tycoon, Fikret Abdic, were convinced "his days are numbered."

But Mr. Abdic's military commander, Asim Delic, told reporters: "I have full confidence in the units of our people's defense because this is, after all, a people's army." Mr. Abdic, a food-processing magnate, declared autonomy last September.

Presidential Vote Opens in Belarus

MINSK, Belarus (Reuters) — Voters turned out in large numbers Thursday for the first presidential elections in this former Soviet republic since independence. The conservative prime minister, Vyacheslav S. Kebich, pledged to push ahead with plans for closer ties to Russia if he won. Four of the six candidates favor a more cooperative relationship with Russia.

Mr. Kebich, a strong advocate of a monetary union and defense pact with Russia, was ahead of five rivals in opinion polls. But he was likely to be forced into a run-off against an anti-corruption campaigner, Alexander Lukashenko.

Speaking outside a polling station, Mr. Kebich said President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia had agreed to soften the terms of the monetary union during more than four hours of talks in Moscow on the eve of polling.

Singapore Flogs a Hong Kong Youth

SINGAPORE (AP) — A Hong Kong youth charged in the same vandalism spree as Michael P. Fay received six lashes on Thursday, the government said.

The youth, Shin Chi Ho, 17, was among 10 inmates flogged with a rattan cane at Queenstown Prison, a brief statement from the Prisons Department said. "He was examined by a prison doctor after the caning and found to be in satisfactory condition," it added.

Meanwhile, the Home Affairs Ministry said Mr. Fay's assertions that investigators had obtained his confession through torture could not be taken seriously unless he filed a formal complaint and sued the officers for assault and battery. "Fay's allegations of police torture and protestations of innocence will generate publicity for his story and can help sell the story at a higher price," the ministry said. It reiterated its position that the allegations of the American teenager were groundless.

Jakarta Ban on Magazines Protested

JAKARTA (Reuters) — Protesters against a ban on three outspoken Indonesian magazines on Thursday gave the government a three-day ultimatum to lift the clampdown or face the possibility of nationwide demonstrations.

Adnan Buyung Nasution, head of the Legal Aid Foundation, said the ultimatum was conveyed at a meeting with Subrata, the Information Ministry's director-general of press and graphics.

"It was a tough meeting," Mr. Nasution said. "He was very polite but couldn't respond positively to our demands. So, we gave him until Monday to respond. If they don't, there will be large-scale demonstrations all over the country."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Lufthansa to Seek New Paris Access

PARIS (IHT) — Lufthansa German Airlines will seek landing rights at Orly airport south of Paris, following the example of British Airways and its French affiliate TAT, according to Jürgen Weber, president of the German airline. Mr. Weber told the French newspaper Le Monde that he would be astonished if France refused the request following the ruling by the European Union that it had to open Orly to British Airways.

France's main regional carrier, Air Inter, a subsidiary of state-owned Air France, has its main base at Orly, and had opposed opening the airport to foreign competition. Most international carriers operate out of Charles de Gaulle airport north of Paris. Mr. Weber said Lufthansa would seek routes out of Orly to Frankfurt and Munich.

Customs officers on Cyprus went on an indefinite strike Wednesday, leaving ports and airports unmanned. "There is simply no one to check anything, we are all on strike," one officer said Thursday. Airport and port officials said there were no delays in flights or shipping. (Reuters)

Lufthansa said it would lower fares starting Sept. 1 for selected domestic flights on six routes connecting Cologne, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Berlin and Munich. The airline also said it would simplify domestic check-in procedures. (AFP)

Bomb attacks are keeping visitors from Turkey's coast and striking a new blow at the country's tourist industry, travel agents and hoteliers said. Bombs at the Mediterranean resorts of Marmaris and Fethiye, blamed on Kurdish guerrillas, wounded 11 tourists, including a British woman who required surgery for head wounds, and 10 Turks this week. (Reuters)

Belgian rail unions called for a 24-hour strike starting at 10:00 P.M. on Thursday. The strike was expected to halt domestic and international services. Unions are objecting to economy measures by the national SNCB railway company that could lead to a loss of jobs in July. (AFP)

Leaks Outpace Moscow Police

Raiders in Gangster Crackdown Find Sites Abandoned

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Moscow police promised a "hurricane" this week to cleanse the city of brazen gangsters and criminals who have made the capital their playground, but it appeared Thursday that the anti-crime

"storm" had given organized crime groups a good laugh.

About 20,000 Moscow police and Interior Ministry special troops, wearing flak jackets and gripping Kalashnikov automatic rifles, descended early Wednesday on dozens of hot spots in the city, including casinos and hotels where members of the so-called Russian mafia like to spend their free hours.

But leaked information got there first, and when the police arrived, many places had been shuttered, including one notorious spot that had posted a sign "Closed for sanitary cleaning."

In the places that were open, the police ended up hauling in people for minor crimes like failing to register their stay in the city or possessing false documents.

"Desert Storm was much more effective than Moscow Hurricane," the daily Moskovskaya Pravda commented in an article that could barely conceal disdain. "It seems that the information about the operation had been given not only to police special forces but to organized crime rings as well."

The whole operation seemed to confirm what many Russians now take as an article of faith — criminal groups have become so strong and brazen that they have stretched their tentacles deep into the police and the government as well.

President Boris N. Yeltsin, in response, he accused Parliament of dragging its feet on legislation to fight crime, and said he would not back down.

President Yeltsin has instructed the Interior Ministry and Federal Counter-Intelligence Service, formerly part of the KGB security police, to prepare a nationwide crackdown plan by the end of the week.

Officials indicated that special crime-fighting restrictions might be imposed in several Russian cities where crime now seems out of control, possibly including Moscow, St. Petersburg, Vladivostok and Yekaterinburg.

The director of the Federal Counterintelligence Service, Sergei Stepashin, said Thursday that he was in favor of violating human rights "if the person is a bandit or criminal."

The police were predicting greater success for similar operations in the future. But they acknowledged that leaks might occur again.

a speech two weeks ago, pledged a crackdown on crime, which recent polls show is now the major concern for most Russians who find themselves dodging assassinations, car bombs and other violence.

To make good on his word, Mr. Yeltsin recently issued a series of crime-fighting decrees to "combat banditry," which give the police broad powers to arrest and hold suspects.

The decrees, based on police recommendations, include many provisions, such as entering premises without warrants and holding suspects for 30 days without charges, that violate rights outlined in the new Russian Constitution.

Parliament and human rights groups have demanded that Mr. Yeltsin suspend the decrees. In response, he accused Parliament of dragging its feet on legislation to fight crime, and said he would not back down.

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THE AMERICAS / BACK ON THE FRONT PAGES

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★



APPLAUSE FOR A VETERAN — G. V. Montgomery, Democrat of Mississippi, receiving applause from Bill Clinton on the 50th anniversary of the GI Bill of Rights. Mr. Montgomery, a World War II veteran who heads the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, sponsored an extension of the bill's education benefits.

Health Coverage Plan Spares Employers

WASHINGTON — Moderate Democrats and Republicans on the Senate Finance Committee are approaching agreement on a national health insurance plan that would require people to buy health insurance for themselves and not make employers buy it.

If the three Republicans and five Democrats can agree among themselves, they will present their plan to the other 12 members of the committee Friday. They said they thought they could get enough votes to have the committee then send the measure to the full Senate for debate.

Deadlock in the Finance Committee has presented the most severe congressional threat to hopes of passing legislation that would insure all Americans. Many supporters of that goal said it was a major step toward the overhaul of the nation's health care system. Some members of the committee said they had reservations about the proposal but would vote for it anyway to keep the process going.

The Clinton administration was tentatively friendly to the center efforts. Hillary Rodham Clinton, after meeting with Democratic senators at lunch, said that she would not comment on the plan because she did not know its details. But she added, "I am encouraged by what I hear is very substantive discussion."

Some Republicans were more dubious. Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the minority leader, said that he was preparing an alternative plan and that "I think we are still a long way from any consensus either in the committee or in the full Senate."

While the compromise plan was not available in writing, senators and aides described some major features.

The plan would provide subsidies for people who cannot afford to buy their insurance. The requirement that people buy their own insurance would not come into effect until 2002, they said. And it would take effect only if other methods to spread health insurance — like laws to make it easier for small businesses to join together and bargain for good rates, or a ban on excluding people with pre-existing medical problems — had not led to either 95 percent or 96 percent of the American people's being insured.

(NYT)

Rights Group Criticizes U.S. Arms Sales

WASHINGTON — Amnesty International USA criticized the Clinton administration for continuing to sell arms or provide military training to 19 nations that the group claims have repeatedly committed human rights abuses, including such stalwart U.S. allies as Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Egypt, Israel, and Thailand.

The human-rights organization charged that despite a re-packaging and scaling back of Washington's security assistance effort last year, "the bottom line has not changed from previous administrations. The U.S. provides weapons, training, and funds to human-rights violators and does little to monitor how they may be used."

A report by the group said that in the fiscal year 1995, the administration plans to sell nearly \$30 billion worth of conventional arms and provide \$5.4 billion worth of economic and military assistance to U.S. allies that engage in practices such as systematic suppression of political dissent, torture of prisoners, and fomenting of ethnic or religious violence.

(WPT)

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton at the Democratic Party fund-raiser in Washington: "We must not become mired in the cynicism and the negativism that dominates the debate here in Washington every day." (Reuters)

Away From Politics

• An Indiana woman was found guilty of shooting and killing a Methodist minister, her former boyfriend, in front of his congregation and daughter. Elizabeth Mayberry, 37, will be sentenced July 20 for killing the Reverend Roland Phillips Jr. She had pleaded innocent by reason of insanity in the Sept. 19, 1993, killing. She faces a term of up to 60 years and may receive psychiatric treatment in prison.

• The state of Delaware has executed 45-year-old Andre Deputy for his role in the brutal double slaying of an elderly couple, who were robbed to finance a drinking binge. It was the fourth execution in Delaware and the 245th nationwide since a 1976 Supreme Court ruling allowing states to resume using the death penalty.

• A study by the Search Institute of adopted adolescents and their families in Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin has found that these teenagers were no more likely than other adolescents to suffer from mental health or identity problems. Of the adopted teenagers, 55 percent scored high on measures of self-esteem, compared with 45 percent of all teenagers in the institute's previous, larger study of adolescents nationwide. AP, Reuters, NYT

Diplomat or Meddler, Carter Is Back in the Game

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the 14 years since he left the White House, Jimmy Carter has monitored elections, mediated disputes, promoted democracy and worked to eradicate illnesses like Guinea worm disease.

But it took an unusual visit to North Korea last week to thrust the former president back onto the front pages and into a foreign policy mainstream that has had officials and commentators arguing for a week about whether he was making peace or just making trouble.

Now President Bill Clinton has announced that he will restart talks between Washington and Pyongyang next month after North Korea's pledge, first made to Mr. Carter, to freeze its nuclear program.

Suddenly, some — but not all — of the same officials who complained that Mr. Carter had been duped by a dictator are praising him for his diplomatic daring. And suddenly, although perhaps temporarily, Mr. Carter has been vindicated.

For months, Mr. Carter had been asking the administration to allow him to play a foreign policy role, writing letters to Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and lobbying senior officials who had worked for him with offers to help resolve conflicts in places like the Sudan, Somalia and the

Middle East, senior administration officials say.

But both Mr. Christopher and the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, had been reluctant to dispatch their former boss to distant capitals. "If you have free-lancers running around you lose control," one senior official said.

Another reason for the arm's length attitude was Mr. Carter himself.

He is so fiercely independent that in 1987, despite strong suggestions from the Reagan administration's State Department that he stay home, he went to Syria for a bit of peacekeeping. He was given head-of-state treatment and ended up praising President Hafez Assad for doing all he could to help free American hostages in Lebanon.

It was Mr. Carter who, in one of his first major foreign policy decisions as president, began the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, a move soon reversed but never forgotten or fully forgiven in Seoul. But the former president, who was trained as a nuclear engineer in the navy, is nothing if not determined.

North Korea first sent Mr. Carter an open-ended invitation to visit in early 1991, but the Bush administration blocked it. The Clinton administration gave him the go-ahead.

Mr. Carter said he was alarmed by the possibility of a confrontation with

North Korea that was laid out for him at a three-hour intelligence briefing that Mr. Clinton arranged for him at his home in Plains, Georgia. The former president felt he had to get himself reinvented so that he could talk to President Kim Il Sung face-to-face.

"I decided, on my own initiative, to question the North Koreans about

whether my invitation for a visit still was effective," Mr. Carter told a group of reporters in Washington on Sunday.

After the North Koreans said it was, Mr. Carter phoned Vice President Al Gore to tell him he was "strongly inclined to accept," Mr. Gore took the matter to Mr. Clinton, who approved.

By the time the State Department got wind of the plan, senior officials said, it was too late to undo.

So the administration decided to try to have it both ways. Mr. Carter was briefed extensively. If the trip failed, the White House could distance itself by saying that Mr. Carter was just a private citizen. If it succeeded, the White House could take credit, as Mr. Clinton did Wednesday.

Indeed, Mr. Clinton appeared to elevate Mr. Carter from an independent operator into a formal emissary, calling him "a distinguished American private citizen" who was sent to "communicate the position of our administration" and who "made a very persuasive case."

But for some officials those words could not erase a different impression. There were two instances that particularly rankled administration officials.

At one point while Mr. Clinton's senior advisers were discussing North Korea at the White House on Thursday afternoon, Washington time, Mr. Carter called to tell Assistant Secretary of State Robert L. Gallucci that he was about to go public on CNN announcing a proposal made to him by Mr. Kim to freeze its nuclear program.

Senior officials were horrified and the meeting disintegrated into a heated debate on how to respond, according to officials familiar with the meeting.

Mr. Gore argued that the proposal was an opportunity that must not be missed and that the United States needed to issue a strong statement embracing the North Korean proposal. Mr. Christopher urged extreme caution and said the administration had to stay on course with its drive for sanctions. Mr. Lake tried to broker a deal.

At one point, when Leon Fuerth, Mr. Gore's top foreign policy adviser,

was arguing that the statement should contain language suggesting a breakthrough, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott told him bluntly, "I couldn't disagree with you more."

The result was a statement with a dual message — an embrace of the proposal if it was real, and a pledge to continue to consult on sanctions at the United Nations.

And then, even though Mr. Lake read it slowly and carefully twice to him, Mr. Carter botched his lines. As a CNN camera rolled, he told Mr. Kim during a sail on his yacht that the administration had backed off its strategy of pursuing sanctions.

On Sunday, Mr. Carter acknowledged to journalists that he had made a mistake. "It's my fault," he said.

But that was before the North Koreans reaffirmed their pledge to Washington. No matter that the pledge essentially goes no further than what the North Koreans have promised before and simply may have bought them time to pursue their weapons program.

No matter that Washington has suspended its call for sanctions and a key condition for face-to-face negotiations: that North Korea first come clean about past diversions of plutonium.

In the words of Mr. Carter to CNN after Wednesday's announcement, "It really was kind of like a miracle."

Mr. Gore's top foreign policy adviser,

North Korea Set for 'Fair And Equal' U.S. Talks

By Sara Rimer
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — For nearly half her life, Nicole Brown Simpson was known as O.J. Simpson's girlfriend, his wife, then his former wife. But in her last days, after she had broken off efforts to get back together, she had been struggling to be Nicole Brown.

Hours before Mrs. Simpson was killed, she and her family — her two children, her parents, two of her sisters — were celebrating her freedom at Mezzaluna, one of her favorite neighborhood restaurants.

"She was just so vivacious, so full of life," her older sister, Denise Brown, said in a telephone interview on Wednesday.

"She had just gotten it all together, and it was so exciting," she said. "I was so happy for her. For the first time in her life, she was able to have her own friends. We were talking about going to Yosemite, camping, taking the kids to Club

A Short-Lived New Beginning

Sister Says Nicole Simpson Was Ready 'to Start Life Over'

By Sara Rimer
New York Times Service

Med. Everything was going to revolve around the kids.

"She was so happy," Ms. Brown said. "She had broken up with O.J. a week and a half before. She was going to start her life over. It was going to be without O.J., with her children. Funny thing, she still loved O.J. She just couldn't live with him."

Sometime after she left the restaurant that evening, Mrs. Simpson was slain on the steps of her townhouse. She had just turned 35.

Even now, it is her former husband, charged with the murder of Mrs. Simpson and a friend, Ronald Goldman, who is drawing all the attention.

There is an extensive record of his public life — as a football hero, a television pitchman, Hollywood actor, the man about town with the beautiful, blonde wife on his arm. Far less is known about Nicole Brown, and her life with O.J. Simpson.

"She was totally, totally devoted to this man," Denise Brown said. Then, referring to Mr. Simpson's best friend, Al Cowling, who helped him flee the police last Friday, she added, "Even A.C., he says to me, 'Denise, I could not believe a woman could love a man as much as she did, bringing him coffee every morning, in bed.' Every morning for how many years — 18 years — she was so in love with him."

They fell in love when she was a teenager, and until their divorce in 1992 they seemed to define the California dream.

His life was her life. The \$5 million mansion in Brentwood, on the same street as Meryl Streep, the actress, and Michael Ovitz, chairman of Creative Artists Agency, The \$2 million oceanfront house in Laguna Beach. His and her Ferraris. Vacations in Vail, Colorado, and Mexico.

But there was a price. Friends of the couple said he tried to control the relationship and even after their divorce appeared to be possessive about her.

Several times in the last years of their marriage, she called the police to the Brentwood home. After a New Year's Eve party in 1989, a friend Nicole Simpson telephoned the police again. As officers arrived, friends of Mrs. Simpson said later, she ran out of the bushes, yelling, "He's going to kill me! He's going to kill me!" She had a cut lip, a swollen black eye, a bruised

In '93, a Desperate Call for Help

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — An enraged O.J. Simpson kicked in a door to his former wife's home last year after becoming upset earlier in the day over a picture of an old boyfriend in her photo album, according to police records.

"My ex-husband has just broken into my house and he's ranting and raving outside in the front yard," a frantic Nicole Brown Simpson told a 911 dispatcher.

"Has he been drinking or anything?" the dispatcher asked. "No," Mrs. Simpson replied. "But he's crazy."

Audiotapes released Wednesday document the episode eight months before she and a friend, Ronald Goldman, were killed. Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to murder.

On Oct. 25, 1993, Mrs. Simpson placed two frantic calls to the 911 emergency number.

The dispatcher sent officers to the scene. Mrs. Simpson hung up but called back less than a minute later to say her former husband had returned and had "broke the back door down to get in." She cried and pleaded for police to come.

The dispatcher said police had been notified, tried to calm her and asked her to stay on the line.

"I don't want to stay on the line," Mrs. Simpson replied. "He's going to beat the s--- out of me." But she did continue talking, saying she was worried about her children, who were sleeping upstairs.

"He's... going nuts," she sobbed later, and told the dispatcher that similar confrontations had occurred "many times." During the call, Mr. Simpson could be heard swearing and yelling in the background.

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EU Leaders, on Corfu, Set Sights Low

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

CORFU, Greece — As Europe's leaders descended Thursday on this sun-baked island, the mood, like the dress of the tourists, was distinctly minimalist. Despite the challenges of record-high unemployment and dangerous instability to the East, the will for action is weak. Prime ministers such as John Major of Britain and Felipe González of Spain are

NEWS ANALYSIS

in political trouble at home: Germany and France are preoccupied with coming elections; and Greece, the host country, is at diplomatic war with its European Union partners over its blockade of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia. The timidity of leaders has been reinforced by public disenchantment with European integration, which fueled big gains by anti-Union rightist parties in the recent elections for the European Parliament.

EU leaders are so wary of the Euro-skepticism that the selection of a new European Commission president, the main topic of the meeting, has degenerated into a personal battle between the two leading candidates and their supporters, with virtually no discussion of their vision for the Union's future.

"We are in a period where people are

still living under the shock of the Maastricht treaty," an EU diplomat said. Rejection of that 1992 accord by Danish voters set off a debate between EU integrationists and nationalists that remains unsettled.

"We are still in a transitional period," he said.

On Europe's most pressing issue, jobs, the Commission president, Jacques Delors, warned EU leaders earlier this week to keep up the attack on structural barriers to employment instead of drawing comfort from the "allure of economic recovery."

But in the current anti-EU climate, the leaders' discussion of Mr. Delors' white paper on jobs and competitiveness was expected to be little more than a review of what member governments are doing to reduce payroll taxes, remove rigid labor rules and improve training.

And conceding to strong opposition from national governments, Mr. Delors indicated he would drop his campaign for EU borrowings to finance cross-border road and rail networks.

The meeting will be judged by whether the leaders can agree on a candidate to replace Mr. Delors as head of the EU executive agency. Failure to do so at a working dinner Friday evening would be an embarrassing sign that the Union was not capable of reaching a decision on

such a crucial issue," said Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece.

Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium seemed to have the post locked up after Christian Democrat leaders agreed in Brussels on Wednesday that the candidate with majority support should win.

With as many as eight EU states, including France and Germany, behind Mr. Dehaene, that was a polite way of suggesting that Ruud Lubbers, the Dutch prime minister, should step aside. But Mr. Lubbers gave no hint of withdrawing quickly, raising the prospect that Chancellor Helmut Kohl might have to call another summit meeting in early July when Germany takes up the rotating EU presidency.

Given the problems at home, EU leaders will be only too happy to turn their attention abroad.

The accord will lift most EU quotas on Russian exports, provide for mutual investment guarantees and bold out of the prospect of a free-trade agreement.

The real test for the leaders, though, will be whether they can agree on a strategy for aiding economic reform in Ukraine and shutting that country's remaining nuclear reactors at Chernobyl.

EU leaders also will sign membership treaties with the leaders of Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway, who will get a seat at the summit table for the first time.



The Norwegian leader Gro Harlem Brundtland with Mr. Delors on Corfu. Membership treaties with Norway, Austria, Finland and Sweden are to be signed on Friday.

Seeking To Stay On, Hata Offers To Resign

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata offered Thursday to quit his job in order to keep it.

Mr. Hata called a press conference and hinted that, to induce the Socialist Party to join his governing coalition, he would disband his cabinet and resign from office.

In return, the Socialists would be expected to help him form a new cabinet that would presumably be stronger than the minority government that Mr. Hata now presides over.

If that ploy doesn't work, Mr. Hata's government could be felled by a no-confidence vote in the Diet, or Parliament. The Liberal Democratic Party, the largest opposition group, formally submitted a no-confidence motion, although it may never come to a vote.

The Socialists are in a position to demand obedience from Mr. Hata because they hold the balance of power right now in Japan's fractured political world. Mr. Hata met Thursday with the Socialist Party head, Tomichi Murayama, with no conclusive result. More negotiations were expected on Friday.

In the aftermath of the historic election last July that ended four decades of conservative one-party rule, this nation has faced unusual political confusion as it adjusts to the new era of multiparty democracy.

Mr. Hata currently heads a centrist coalition government comprising six parties. But the coalition does not have enough votes to control the Diet.

After Mr. Hata formed his coalition government in April, the chief opposition parties agreed to let him hold office until he could win approval of the national budget for the current year. The budget, finally passed the upper house of the Diet on Thursday. With that, Mr. Hata and his cabinet became fair game for the opposition.

But exactly how things would turn out was anybody's guess Thursday night.

But Mr. Hata's coalition does not have enough votes on its own to be sure of defeating a no-confidence bill. He needs help from other parties, and the Socialists look like his best bet.

The Socialists were part of the coalition government that took control in Japan last summer under the leadership of former Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa. But when Mr. Hosokawa resigned in April, Mr. Hata emerged as the new coalition leader, the Socialists walked out of the coalition.

They were angry because centrist members of the coalition had formed a new centrist party. This party had more Diet members than the Socialists, thus denying the Social Democratic Party its cherished rank as the biggest party in the coalition.

Nigeria Seizes Fugitive Who Claims Presidency

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — Nigerian police arrested the country's most important opposition leader, Moshood K. O. Abiola, on Thursday after he defied the military junta.

Mr. Abiola, who unofficially won an annulled presidential poll last year, was arrested at his home in Lagos after addressing a rally. He was taken to the federal capital, Abuja, his aides said.

Hundreds of youths chanting anti-government slogans and calling for the immediate release of Mr. Abiola held a peaceful march late Thursday through the commercial center of Lagos. They carried placards reading "Release Abiola, our president now" and "Away with the military regime."

The police did not try to stop the march.

The U.S. Embassy said the arrest raised "very serious questions with respect to the Nigerian government's commitment to restoring unhindered, civilian democracy and resolving

the political crisis created by the annulment of the June 12, 1993, presidential election."

Mr. Abiola had pledged to a rally of about 2,000 people Wednesday that he would form a government. It was his first public appearance since giving police the slip and declaring himself president and commander in chief of the armed forces on June 11.

Mr. Abiola also vowed at the time to submit a cabinet list to the dissolved Senate for approval "within 30 days."

Other opposition leaders arrested during a month of growing resistance to General Sani Abacha's government have been detained in Lagos and charged with treason.

The election was seen as free and fair by international observers, but annulled by the junta leader at the time, Ibrahim Babangida. He stepped down in August in favor of an unelected civilian administration, which General Abacha overthrew three months later.

(AFP, Reuters)

Hong Kong Snag Eased, British Say

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — Britain reported Thursday that it was on the threshold of an agreement with China about the future of disputed military territories in Hong Kong, but the Chinese side wanted more concessions.

The fate of several valuable British military sites scattered around Hong Kong has been up in the air for seven years. China wants them for its armed forces after the 1997 turnover of the colony.

Britain favors transferring the bulk of the military lands to civilian use, which could go a long way to easing a severe land shortage.

Prospects for an agreement soared as the Joint Liaison Group — the diplomatic body charged with working out details of Hong Kong's return to China — rescheduled its third and final meeting from Thursday to Monday to enable specialists to deal with the military lands issue.

"I think the conditions are right for an overall agreement on Monday, but that of course depends on the efforts of both sides," Alan Paul, the chief British negotiator at the talks, said after meeting Chen Zuoren, the Chinese negotiator.

"I don't think the gap is very big," he added. "It's certainly a lot smaller than what it was some time ago."

Mr. Chen was more cautious, however, repeating Beijing's view that Britain is the one stalling progress. "We still have work to do," he said as he pushed through reporters.

The newspaper Eastern Express said that "in a final act of brinkmanship," Britain had told China an agreement must come by early July if all military sites are to be ready by 1997.

There is pressure to resolve the issue before the summer recess of the Legislative Council, starting in mid-July.

Legislators are set to adopt the final stage of Governor Chris Patten's democratic reform proposals, which until recently had cast a shadow over cooperation on the turnover.

Queen's Yacht, The Britannia, To Be Retired

Reuters

LONDON — Queen Elizabeth's personal liner, the royal yacht Britannia, will be taken out of service in 1997, Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind told Parliament on Thursday.

He said the queen would be consulted on another use for the vessel, but that it would no longer go to sea. The government will consider whether the ship should be replaced. Launched in 1953, it costs about £8.5 million (\$12 million) a year to run. It was designed to be a hospital ship in wartime, but never served in that capacity.

The Britannia is used mainly as the queen's home on many overseas tours. Earlier this month, it ferried world leaders, including the queen, President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister John Major, from Britain to France for ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the D-Day landings in Normandy.

KOREA: China Hails North Korea-U.S. Move to Talk in Dispute

Continued from Page 1

North had a nuclear bomb or was developing one. He reiterated Beijing's desire for a nuclear-free peninsula.

Both South Korea and Japan welcomed the news that talks with North Korea would be starting again, but there was some concern about how cooperative Pyongyang will actually turn out to be.

In a telephone conversation with President Clinton, President Kim Young Sam of South Korea expressed cautious optimism about the situation in the North, the South Korean government said.

Mr. Kim said North Korea's reported willingness to freeze its nuclear development pending talks with the U.S. is a hopeful sign. Meanwhile, he said, the apparent movement toward a North-South summit meeting this summer is another positive development.

The planned summit meeting between Mr. Kim and his North Korean counter-

part, Kim Il Sung, would be the first since the Korean Peninsula was divided at the dawn of the Cold War.

The session was brokered by former President Jimmy Carter during a trip to the two Koreas last week.

South Korea's government had originally been skeptical that a summit meeting would actually take place. But now the North Korean leader has suggested a specific time and place — he proposes a meeting in Pyongyang on Aug. 15, Korea's independence day — hopes are rising in Seoul that the prospects are stronger.

Kim Young Sam told Mr. Clinton during the telephone call that another hopeful sign is North Korea's quick agreement to take place in a staff-level meeting scheduled for June 28 to plan the summit.

Officials in Japan and South Korea were both eager to learn whether North Korea's agreement with Mr. Clinton means that Pyongyang will permit international inspection of the waste sites at its nuclear

facilities in Yongbyon, north of Pyongyang.

Mr. Clinton made no such claim when he announced what he described as a "positive development."

North Korea has refused to allow such inspection, which would help determine how much plutonium it has stored so far. During a news conference Thursday, Foreign Minister Han Sang Jop of South Korea said he would assume that the new agreement with Mr. Clinton "includes North Korea's compliance in explaining its past nuclear activities," according to the Yonhap News Agency in Seoul.

Tokyo also welcomed the news, but with some reservations.

Responding to questions Thursday in Parliament, Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa said both the agreement for talks with the U.S. and the plans for a North-South summit meeting were positive signs. But he said Japan's goal remained seeing North Korea return to "full compliance" with nonproliferation.

NICE: Some Now See Mandela as Too Accommodating

Continued from Page 1

complaints of too much Mr. Nice Guy include Mr. Mandela's silence when his defense minister tried to suppress publication of documents exposing dirty tricks in the military; his seeming waffling over amnesties for many crimes committed against the liberation movement; his reluctance to purge police officers accused of atrocities; his support for expanding South African arms exports, and his acquiescence in substantial raises for the new government.

After an election campaign in which the white government was mercilessly attacked as fat cats, the new members of Parliament accepted raises to \$55,000 a year — inconceivable wealth to most black South Africans — and many complained it was still not enough to make ends meet.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions, Mr. Mandela's closest union ally, said the new government had succumbed to "the gray train mentality which had permeated apartheid parliaments," an

opinion widely echoed in the streets.

As president, Mr. Mandela is both very visible and easy to ignore.

He appears frequently in public, receiving foreign visitors, presiding over ceremonies, addressing conventions, but his public remarks are usually bland and general. Since the election campaign, he has replaced his staff of spokesmen and speech writers, and the newcomers have yet to show any flare for setting a public agenda or dispelling minor embarrassments.

He seems eager to dampen the expectations that awaited his new government, here and abroad. At a meeting in Tunis this month, other African leaders tried to enlist him as an intermediary or peacekeeper in crises like Rwanda's. Mr. Mandela told them he had too many problems at home to come to the rescue of neighbors.

Behind the scenes, his incompromisable skill as a politician is applied to quelling potential division — for example, stifling the anger of his supporters in the Zulu province, who felt they were robbed by election fraud, and calming the resentment of tribal leaders who felt they were getting less attention than white separatists.

His state-of-the-nation speech a month ago laid out a modest first installment on social programs while dwelling on growth-oriented economic policies that could have been, and in part were, written by his predecessor, F.W. de Klerk, who now serves as second vice president.

The direction was confirmed Wednesday when Mr. Mandela's first budget was unveiled, a hold-the-line budget that extracted no new taxes except a one-time 5 percent income tax to pay for the more than \$1 billion in bills left over from the election and inauguration.

The next phase in the negotiated revolution, elections to replace white city councils with new democratic municipal governments, has been postponed from October to April or May of next year because of white resistance, to the dismay of many local black leaders.

Several sources said the CIA's proposed African cutback reflects some broader battles taking place in the intelligence community and the CIA.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has had a running battle with Mr. Woolsey over spending on expensive intelligence satellites. The Africa plan is a sign that "Woolsey is listening to the technical people and not his own operational personnel," a specialist within the committee said.

A former CIA official said he believed the covert operations people themselves wanted to withdraw from some African countries rather than remaining and just reporting on local activities.

"There's a certain mind-set with them," he said. "If it's not silent, it's not worth having." This source suggested that covert operations at large CIA stations, such as Bonn, could be reduced and the money used in Africa.

POISON: U.S. Says Russians Hide Development of Chemical Weapons

Continued from Page 1

weapons but had also produced an especially potent type.

Mr. Mirzayanov also said that the Russian military and civilian officials who invented the binary weapons planned to cite a technicality in the global agreement banning poison gas to keep working on them.

Mr. Mirzayanov was jailed in 1992 and 1993. Washington protested his arrest, and Russian authorities have since dismissed the case against him.

Some administration officials are skeptical about some of Mr. Mirzayanov's more alarming claims, but U.S. officials believe his statements that Russia has

sought to develop binary weapons are credible.

In any event, administration officials who are reviewing the new Russian information say there is an important gap in the data — there is nothing in it about binary weapons.

"Our preliminary assessment is that the Russians have not disclosed information about what we believe to be a binary chemical weapons program," an administration official said.

Some officials say the failure to provide the information could be an oversight or the result of bureaucratic confusion. But since Washington has asked Moscow to

provide a full accounting of the binary program as a result of Mr. Mirzayanov's assertions, the weight of opinion among administration experts is that Russia is well aware of U.S. concerns and is concealing data about the program.

One official said Washington planned to go back to the Russians and insist on a clarification of the matter.

The exchange of data, which is the focus of the dispute, was called for by a understanding on chemical weapons that the United States and Russia reached in 1989.

The agreement on sharing the data is not part of the global treaty banning chemical weapons.

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Russia and U.S. Sign Oil Accord

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Al Gore and Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin signed a series of agreements Thursday for massive oil exploration, U.S. companies and allocation on a space station.

The accord was the focus during three days between U.S. officials and Russian leaders, whose power is second only to President Boris N. Yeltsin. In a \$10 billion energy consortium, led by U.S. Oil, to develop oil and gas in the Sakhalin

هكذا في الأصل

In Israel, a Bumper-Sticker Debate

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — On the Israeli right, bumper stickers are not just a political statement; they are a political weapon. On the left, they are a political weapon. On the right, they are a political weapon. On the left, they are a political weapon.

On its front and rear windows, the French-made hatchback is plastered with no fewer than 18 stickers proclaiming Mr. Ben-Said's total opposition to government peace policies. The Land of Israel is in danger! "Don't Betray It!" "The People Are With the Golan!" "Hebron, Once and Forever!" "You Voted for Rabin, and We Got Arfat!"

And so on. "The Torah says that if I remain quiet, then it means I agree with what is being done," said Mr. Ben-Said, who lives in the West Bank settlement of Kiryat Arba, a far-right bastion outside Hebron.

"So I must voice my opposition," he said. "One way is to put on stickers, so that everyone I go people know what I'm saying."

Do they ever. Moreover, the long-haired, bearded man, who is a member of the far-right, anti-peace movement, is a member of the far-right, anti-peace movement. He is a member of the far-right, anti-peace movement.

As always, Israelis argue politics at the dinner table, in the car, on the street, in the synagogue and on television.

But growing prosperity has the country awash in new cars. One result is that politics has hit the road, with autos turned into billboards of opinion, especially on Israel's peace talks with Syria and the Palestinians.

It is not that bumper stickers were unknown. But no one can recall when they were used so ferociously to make a case for or against government policies.

By some knowledgeable estimates, well over 3 million stickers have been distributed. That is about two for every three Israelis, and the numbers keep rising.

In and around Jerusalem, a stronghold of the religious and political right, it is almost impossible to turn around without seeing a car bearing a warning that the nation is on the road to perdition thanks to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin & Co.

Leftists who favor giving up land for peace with the Arabs have stickers of their own. "There is a Mandate for Peace," says a popular one. Another has the word "peace" set against a backdrop of fluffy clouds.

But the left is overwhelmed in the bumper crop. Some say it is because their stickers are often torn off and their cars sometimes vandalized by rightist hooligans, an accusation rejected by rightist leaders.

"Each one has a different audience," he explained. "They each have different appeals — political, religious, historical and security."

No one contends that bumper stickers change minds. But they are good morale boosters, people in the anti-government camp say. They are certain that their campaign helps create a general atmosphere that Mr. Rabin is in trouble while reinforcing their own conviction that they are not a minority, and the hated government and the even-hated press say.

Maya Raz of Jerusalem says the rear window of her auto was sprayed with black paint to cover a "peace" message. She scraped the window clean, then put up three new stickers.

No leftist, however, has remotely matched the 31 rightist stickers spotted the other day on a single car, or even the nine on Meshulam Ben-Meir's station wagon. There is nothing medium about his message. It is anti-Rabin in as loud a voice as he can muster.

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The Dollar's Problem

At first glance it is a paradox. The outlook for the American economy is as good as it has been in decades, as the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, reassured Congress on Wednesday, but the exchange rate of the dollar is falling. Here is a clue to the explanation: the latest lurch downward was on Tuesday, the same day the government announced that the trade deficit was getting worse. The United States is not only running a gigantic trade deficit, but that deficit is growing bigger. There is likely to be a succession of unwelcome monthly figures on an upward trend, repeatedly reminding currency traders that the strain is increasing.

The United States is now in peril of being caught in the same stop-go trap as Britain in the 1960s. Whenever the British economy began to grow strongly in those years, it sucked in imports. That widened the trade deficit, and the strain on the currency soon forced the government to put on the brakes and end the recovery. The country went through three of those cycles before finally giving up and devaluing the pound (which set off a surge of inflation). The American economy is immensely stronger than Britain's three decades ago, but the mechanism is the same. A widening trade deficit tugs at the currency, and to protect it the government is confronted with the necessity of

slowing down economic growth. The British experience also shows, incidentally, that the alternative, devaluing the currency, is not much of a solution.

The question is why economic growth sets off such a disproportionate increase in the trade deficit. That is a sign of serious weakness. If all goes well, the American economy will expand this year by something over 3 percent. As a result, the trade deficit seems likely to rise nearly by half. At least part of the answer is that the domestic economy is now running pretty close to full capacity and cannot respond quickly to new orders. That is the result of a decade of low savings and under-investment. The big trade deficits began in the early 1980s, caused by the great Reagan tax cut of 1981. It was supposed to encourage more saving, but in fact it did just the opposite. Savings fell, and consumption, public and private, shot upward. Ever since then, the United States has depended on foreigners to finance its trade deficit.

The nature of the dollar's trouble is neither technical nor esoteric. Americans continue to consume more than they produce, and they are borrowing heavily from the rest of the world to cover the difference. The foreign lenders have evidently begun to hesitate. That is why the dollar is under pressure.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Stability' at a High Price

The glow cast on Saudi Arabia by the splendid World Cup performance of its soccer team is, unfortunately, not reflected in its human rights record. The State Department has noted "pervasive" abuses. The advocacy groups have struggled against the Saudis' feudal secrecy to report on practices that include, Amnesty International says, "routine" use of torture against political and religious prisoners. No major country with such a bad record has received less international criticism for it. The contrast with the outpouring of attention to China's no less systemic abuses is stark and anachronistic.

The reasons for the contrast are clear. The Saudi leadership presents itself as vital to the United States for its oil, for its huge purchases of civilian as well as military goods and for its solicitude for American regional security interests. The regime runs a repressive one-family state, but it does so with shrewd use of its affluence, with some discretion and with gestures to collective consultation. As a result, it enjoys a reputation for moderation and stability — conditions, Saudis are quick to remind, in short supply in the Middle East. Then, too, some of the relatively few dissidents and reformers who do pop up in the country or in exile come from the Islamic fundamentalist flank, not from the modernizing West-

leaning professional-technocratic class that Americans generally favor.

No more than its predecessors does the Clinton administration want to bring on a rights showdown with Saudi Arabia. But a Saudi diplomat's recent application for political asylum could force the issue. According to press reports, 31-year-old Mohammed Khilwi claims to have 14,000 documents detailing alleged Saudi government sponsorship of international terrorism, wiretapping of U.S. citizens and other deeds. The charge of support for radical Islamic terrorism, if proven, could raise the question of whether Saudi Arabia should be put on Washington's blacklist of official state sponsors of terrorism. The diplomat's application for asylum, if granted, could identify Saudi Arabia in official American eyes as a state practicing political persecution.

These difficulties are not likely to bloom all at once, but Americans should be on notice. Sooner or later, tightly run reform-resistant regimes come apart. Harsh consequences can then overtake the nations that have become identified too closely with the old order. Saudi "stability" cannot be taken for granted. For its own reasons, the United States ought to be constantly urging the Saudi elite to broaden and soften its rule.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Retiring Haiti's Junta

The Clinton administration would like to see Haiti's wealthy businesspeople promote a cushy Riviera or Spanish retirement for the three most notorious leaders of Haiti's military regime, and it is freezing all Haitian assets held in U.S. banks to spur them into getting on with the job. Raoul Cédras, the junta leader, Philippe Biamby, the army chief, and Joseph Michel François, the police commander, overthrew an elected government, let political murders go unpunished, terrorized the civilian population and defied international agreements. Washington hopes to bribe them into exile with bundles of cash and promises of a safe European haven. And it seeks to reassure rank-and-file soldiers that they can keep their jobs and avoid punishment after President Jean-Bertrand Aristide is restored.

It is neither a pretty policy nor fair, offering Haiti's persecutors the safe haven that so many of its persecuted have been denied. But it makes some sense given the unpleasant realities of Haiti. It could be justified if it contributes to ending the terror and restoring democracy there.

It was General Cédras's refusal to leave Haiti last October that undid the U.S.-sponsored Governors Island agreement, the last serious attempt to resolve the crisis diplomatically. Inducing the general and his fellow commanders to leave now could put diplomacy back on track. And the only way Father Aristide is going to be returned without using outside force is to overcome the opposition of an army rank and file that fears retribution.

But Washington should have no illusions that removing this gang of thugs would solve more than the most immediate problems. The terror in Haiti comes from the lower military ranks and paramilitary groups created during the 30-year Duvalier dictatorship. It was rank-and-file soldiers who began the coup against Father Aristide to protect their privileges,

including profits from drug trafficking. General Cédras stepped in later to take control of the revolt. Once he departs, the same army elements will surely seek another general to lead their cause, as they did when Washington coaxed previous Haitian strongmen into exile.

The only time Haiti experienced real change was under the seven-month rule of Father Aristide in 1991. It was no democratic tidbit, but not only top commanders were replaced but also the local section chiefs who had been the dictatorship's enforcers. Father Aristide made the only serious attempt to disband the Duvalierist militias and encourage Haiti's poor majority to participate in the country's politics. The coup abruptly reversed this process, as its sponsors intended. Simply to bring Father Aristide back under present conditions would be, in effect, to parachute him behind enemy lines without a rifle.

The Clinton administration says that after the three commanders leave, it would help professionalize Haiti's army and create a separate police force. But the assurances now being offered suggest that most lower-ranking personnel would be kept in place. If Washington's goal is to secure democracy and stanch the flow of refugees, it must pursue broader changes.

One way to do that might be to recruit a large United Nations peacekeeping force to control the existing army while a new one is created from scratch. Ideally, most of the peacekeeping troops should come from other Caribbean countries, with Washington contributing money and logistical support. U.S. diplomats would have to line up volunteer nations, just as they recently recruited regional countries to host refugee processing. Luxury exile for the gang of three would be a tolerable price for a serious effort to end Haiti's agony. Absent that effort, it would be a disgrace.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Fighting a World War Against International Crime

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Nostalgic Cold Warriors can perk up. There is a serious new threat to international security and democratic governments that requires urgent countermeasures. It isn't about tanks and missiles, but it is insidious and subversive on a scale that only mobilization of a grand alliance can adequately confront.

It is organized crime, old and new mafias of various sorts that are forming networks beyond the reach of national

The gangs know how to organize without concern for national sovereignty. Countries must learn to do the same, or they will lose this dirty war.

police. They are as disdainful of borders as the new global stock markets and speculative flows of finance. The scope, and the amount of money involved is on the way to becoming as dangerous a menace to a free and orderly world as totalitarian ideology used to be.

What differs from the ancient history of gangsterism is size and the development of international links. The momentum comes primarily from Russia, but the

tentacles are reaching out in all directions.

In an article in Foreign Affairs, Stephen Handelman cited Russian Interior Ministry estimates that organized crime controlled 40 percent of the total turnover of goods and services in the country last year. The criminal groups transferred \$25 billion from the Commonwealth of Independent States to accounts in Western banks, a sum that not only dwarfs Western aid and investment but takes an enormous chunk out of export earnings.

The danger that crime poses to Russian economic development and political stability — 47 percent listed it as the most urgent problem, in a poll shortly after last December's elections — is necessarily a concern to the rest of the world. But beyond that looms the possibility of a direct challenge to business and government everywhere as local groups plug into the lucrative support system.

Already gangs in booming southern organizations or methods of monitoring transfers of hot money and stolen goods. An attempt has been made with narco-traffic, but it is paltry, and the new, varied traffic is becoming many times larger.

Creating a supervisory system will encounter sharp resistance. It means im-

corruption. The enormous amounts of money at its disposal erode the chances of maintaining a legal system. The situation cries out for deterrence before weak international defenses are overwhelmed.

The first necessary step is to acknowledge the reality and gravity of the onslaught. Interpol and the FBI have begun efforts to work with the Russians, but this is marginal, far from adequate. President Boris Yeltsin has shocked the Russian Federal Assembly with a decree extending police powers clearly far beyond constitutional guarantees, in itself ominous for the fragile Russian democracy.

Already, though, this is a matter for concerted international action. It is too serious to leave to the police alone, themselves obvious targets for corruption. Civilian control needs to be at both a higher and a broader level if abusive use of police power, particularly in former totalitarian states, is not to be encouraged.

The strategic points are banks and the trading structures of certain commodities. There are no existing legal international organizations or methods of monitoring transfers of hot money and stolen goods. An attempt has been made with narco-traffic, but it is paltry, and the new, varied traffic is becoming many times larger.

Creating a supervisory system will encounter sharp resistance. It means im-

ping on traditions of banking and commercial secrecy that are deeply rooted. But the new threat should provoke new attitudes. This is not just somebody else's problem. It is in the interest of all who rely on legality. Perhaps it is the most important form of help that the West can provide to bolster democracy.

Tracking large-scale money transfers so as to expose money laundering should become an international duty of governments. Similar records for large shipments of certain commodities are needed. False or kited invoices are one of the easiest and most widely used techniques of crime and corruption.

The port of Amsterdam was nearly drowned in aluminum a couple of years ago, "smuggled" from Russia to cheat the state. Estonia, which does not operate a single metal plant from Russian defense factories that it appeared as one of the world's largest metal exporters in 1992, an estimated \$500,000 worth a day.

Defense against the threat will take more than agreements to exchange information. There needs to be a coordinating center keeping records to be made available to national police, customs and tax officials. The gangs know how to organize without concern for national sovereignty. Countries must learn to do the same, or they will lose this dirty war.

© Flora Lewis.

Partnership for Peace: No, Russia Is Too Big for This Exercise

By Andranik Migranyan

The writer is a member of Boris Yeltsin's Presidential Council.

MOSCOW — On Wednesday, Russia signed the Partnership for Peace plan at NATO's headquarters in Brussels as a step toward closer cooperation with Europe and the United States. Yet there is little agreement here in Moscow as to whether Russia really needs this program, and what it will gain.

The Cold War ended with the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the breakup of the Soviet Union. The U.S.S.R. agreed to the unification of Germany, renounced the Brezhnev Doctrine — which asserted Moscow's right to intervene in the internal affairs of Soviet bloc nations if Communist rule were threatened — and left Eastern Europe.

In turn, it received assurances from America and its allies that they did not intend to take advantage of the situation and fill the resulting vacuum, tipping the geopolitical balance in their favor. Clearly Russia has reasons to oppose NATO's expansion to its borders. The United States, through the alliance, intends to preserve and consolidate its military and political leadership in Europe.

The expansion of NATO — initially through the Partnership for Peace — is a real step on the

way to filling the power vacuum, with the ultimate goal of restraining and disciplining Russia itself.

The Romanians, Estonians, Poles, Slovaks and Czechs have already mobbed the doors to NATO. The Ukrainians, Latvians and Lithuanians are falling over themselves to get in. It is amusing to contemplate how Russia, which is still a military

superpower, would look in such a crowd, where everyone is crying about the threat from Russia and wants to lean on NATO's mighty shoulder in search of a guarantee of territorial integrity and security.

Those who say we would have doomed ourselves to political isolation by not joining the Partnership for Peace and eventually,



By JOEL BERTRAND in Paris (Associated Press) Vain Symbolism.

perhaps, NATO are quite correct. But it is also true that we isolate ourselves by agreeing to participate, since NATO controls who becomes a full member and when.

Russia faces numerous problems, both abroad and with other newly independent former Soviet republics. It cannot afford to be constrained when its own interests do not coincide with NATO's or with those of the Partnership for Peace.

The agreement signed on Wednesday poses several key problems for Russia:

• The current proposal does not stipulate any sort of framework for the transition to membership in NATO. A country such as Russia cannot be left out in the 'halfway' while important decisions are made on issues critical to its security.

• Whether or not its authors intended it, the proposal includes an attempt to block the former Soviet republics' ability to consolidate militarily and politically.

• The Central European countries and former Soviet republics, in joining the Partnership for Peace and eventually NATO, will push Russia out of their markets as an arms supplier, dealing a serious blow to

our military-industrial complex. • It is hardly expedient to transform a regional alliance created for very specific tasks into a universal instrument for resolving and regulating conflicts throughout Eurasia.

In addition, as a member of NATO, Russia would become the alliance's outpost on its borders with the Islamic world and China. It is hard to imagine that American soldiers would defend this border as they once defended the one dividing East and West Germany. So Russia's hands would be bound and its freedom to maneuver limited.

Without having a full voice in NATO, Russia can hardly influence the organization's decisions. It might have been better to concentrate on perfecting the mechanisms of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was set up in 1975 to guarantee peace and order on the Continent, and to which Russia and NATO members already belong.

Mr. Migranyan is a professor of political science at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations. This comment was translated from the Russian by Hugh K. Truslow for The New York Times.

How the Partnership Works and Where It's Designed to Lead

By Gebhardt von Moltke

The writer is NATO assistant secretary-general for political affairs.

BRUSSELS — Partnership for Peace, launched at the NATO summit meeting in January, is an ambitious initiative intended to enhance stability and security in the whole of Europe.

All states participating in the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, as well as other CSCE countries able and willing to contribute to this program, have been invited to join. The invitation has met an enthusiastic response. By the beginning of June, 20 countries had subscribed to the Partnership, mostly former East bloc nations but also including Finland and Sweden. Russia signed on Wednesday, and others have indicated their intention to join.

Partnership for Peace will deepen and intensify the political-military relationship between the alliance and individual Partner countries. Cooperation within the Partnership will help increase stability and security for all. It will promote shared democratic principles, such as transparency in national defense planning and budgeting and democratic control of defense forces.

Joint military planning, training and exercises will strengthen the ability and readiness of members to take part in multinational peacekeeping, search-and-rescue and humanitarian missions under UN authority or the responsibility of the Conference on Security and

Cooperation in Europe. Over time, Partnership activities will develop forces that are better able to operate with those of the NATO allies. Partnership for Peace builds on years of dialogue and cooperation under the North Atlantic Cooperation Council. But it will go further, allowing each partner to develop an individual cooperation program with NATO and thus to forge closer relations with the alliance. Each partner will be able to determine the pace and content of its cooperation with NATO.

A country joins the Partnership by signing a standard framework document at NATO and thereby

subscribing to the shared goals and values that underpin the Partnership — the preservation of democratic societies, their freedom from coercion and intimidation, and the maintenance of the principles of international law.

The next step is for a country to submit its own national "Presentation Document" listing the steps it has taken or will take to promote public transparency in its national defense planning and budgeting processes, and to ensure the democratic control of its defense forces. The country also identifies the kind of military cooperation that interests it, and the military forces and resources that it might make available for Partnership activities. The Partnership will evolve over time and encompass an increasing range of activities with NATO.

The third step is the development of an individual Partnership program setting out specific cooperative activities with NATO. The individual programs will be transparent to all partners, but none will have the right to interfere with any other's program.

Field exercises to promote peacekeeping cooperation and military coordination will be a major aspect of Partnership for Peace. At least two field exercises this year and possibly a maritime exercise are being planned. These will improve the ability to work together in peacekeeping missions or CSCE decisions. The exercises will serve, for example,

to improve the compatibility of communications and operational procedures. There will be other activities in areas such as crisis management and training.

Many partner countries are taking up an offer to rent permanent offices at NATO headquarters in Brussels, making it easier for them to participate in meetings and other activities.

A Partnership coordination cell has been established at Mons, Belgium, to carry out the military coordination and planning necessary for Partnership for Peace programs.

NATO is prepared to consult with active participants if they perceive a direct threat to their territorial integrity, political independence or security. This offer hopefully will help to defuse future crises and contribute to stability in the European-Atlantic area.

Active participation in Partnership for Peace will play an important role in the evolutionary process of the expansion of NATO as envisaged by the January summit meeting, taking into account political and security developments in all of Europe. The Partnership is not a substitute for membership in NATO.

The Partnership offers an opportunity for progressively closer cooperation and ties with NATO. It is not directed against any country. NATO will make every effort to ensure that this endeavor succeeds, enhancing security and stability in the interests of all.

International Herald Tribune.

A Crackdown Roils Jakarta's Waters

By Philip Bowling

HONG KONG — Tuesday's decision by President Suharto, 73, to close Indonesia's three best-known weekly magazines has startled the nation and lengthened the list of questions about the direction of Indonesian politics and the outcome of the eventual succession. Mr. Suharto's term expires in 1998.

The move comes close behind strikes and anti-Chinese riots in the city of Medan, and the much publicized Bapindo banking scandal, which has touched former senior ministers. There are no direct links between the three events, but all concern the intricate problems of succession and the need for and problems of a more open society.

They also affect Indonesia's international reputation as it continues to open its economy. One of the three banned publications was Tempo, a prosperous, glossy news magazine that had survived for 23 years and established a strong reputation. Tempo had come to symbolize the values of the urban middle class, which has grown rapidly in recent years.

Another casualty of the crackdown, the tabloid DeTik, had come from nowhere to a claimed circulation of 400,000 in little over a year, thanks to scoops on government division and corrupt officials.

Magazines have been the cutting edge of liberalization in Indonesia, a snappy contrast to the generally stodgy daily papers. None of them could be described as radical or even

populist. They were produced by and to a large extent for the elite, which has no fundamental problems with Indonesia's economic system or with its eclectic official philosophy of Pancasila, under which the unity of the state takes precedence over ideology and religion.

However, as the elite gets bigger, President Suharto gets older, and old loyalties wither. Jockeying for power is on the rise, along with competition for the spoils of development.

The immediate occasion for the demise of Tempo centered on the purchase by Research and Technology Minister B. J. Habibie of 39 old East German vessels to modernize the navy. Mr. Habibie is personally close to Mr. Suharto, and spearheads a quasi-political association of Muslim intellectuals. An ambitious German-trained aeronautical engineer, he is also a free-spirited economic nationalist.

Mr. Habibie is at odds with economic technocrats such as Finance Minister Mar'ie Muhammad, who have no local political base but lots of clout via international financial institutions, and many in the army, who distrust his use of religion for political purposes. The generals were also miffed that Mr. Habibie was so involved in military procurement. Mr. Habibie undoubtedly feels he has been unfairly treated by the press.

In a recent speech, President Suharto defended Mr. Habibie on the ship issue, and he has lashed out at the press for causing dissension. For now, other media will heed the warning. Ministers will appear obedient. But pent-up anger may have overtaken the president's normal political finesse. Instead of keeping everyone off balance, he has taken sides.

The attack on Tempo has emphasized the splits that all know exist. And by appearing to come to the rescue of Mr. Habibie, the president has strengthened the argument of those who say that without Mr. Suharto, Mr. Habibie is not a serious contender.

The ultimate problem with the media crackdown may be to close the one aspect of "openness" that had come about as promised. Formal politics, via parties and Parliament, is still largely moribund, so the media have provided a window on today's world and tomorrow's possibilities.

The magazine bans will not be fatal to the media. Tempo will likely re-emerge with a new name and a new editor, just as a 1987 ban victim, the daily Sinar Harapan, resurfaced as Saura Pamburuan a few months later. Indonesian liberalization has always been a two-step forward, one step back affair. Social pressures for opening remain strong.

But it is a blow, not least to the self-esteem of (to adapt the late President Sukarno's slogan) Jakarta's New Emerging Classes.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Literary Revolt

BERLIN — There is an interesting strike in sight. The disquieting symptoms that the number of starving poets is continually decreasing has inspired our theater directors with the philanthropic idea of reducing considerably the dues paid to authors. In view of this danger, a society of authors has been formed in order to boycott all the theaters which seek to cut down the authors' rights.

1919: A German 'Yes'

PARIS — At about ten minutes to seven o'clock last evening — 255 days after the Armistice — guns boomed and sirens screamed, and Parisians were thus informed that Germany had answered "yes" to the ultimatum presented to her and had decided to sign the Treaty of Peace. Many hours of acute nervousness were

passed by the German delegates as they waited for the message from Weimar announcing the Government's decision. The radio came at last, relieving the tension with its unconditional acceptance of the Allies' ultimatum.

1944: Roosevelt Assailed

CHICAGO — [From our New York edition:] Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, in his first direct message to the Republican National Convention, assailed the Roosevelt administration today [June 23]. Mr. Dewey's personal statement follows: "The national Administration has become a sprawling, overlapping bureaucracy. It is undermined by fused lines of authority, duplication of effort, inadequate fiscal control, loose personal practices and an attitude of arrogance previously unknown in our history."

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OPINION

Fiske, the Clinton Shield, Is Hardly Independent

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "I only picked up the phone," said the judge, not all that happy to be speaking to a columnist, "because the secretary is out to lunch and my clerk is in labor."

He is David B. Sentelle, presiding judge of the Independent Counsel Panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals, a Reagan appointee. Along with Judge John D. Butzner Jr. (Kennedy-Johnson) and Joseph T. Sneed (Nixon), Judge Sentelle will soon be faced with a momentous decision affecting the separation of powers and the Clinton presidency.

After an 18-month lapse (thanks to George Bush's fear of an independent counsel looking into Iraqgate), the Independent Counsel Act has been reauthorized. Before the July 4 recess, President Bill Clinton is expected to keep his promise to sign it.

Then Attorney General Janet Reno will go before the Sentelle panel to ask for the court to appoint a prosecutor truly independent of the administration to take over the Whitewater investigation. (Republicans in Congress can force her to, under the act.)

Rather than cite credible evidence that a federal crime has been committed by the president, she is likely to simply declare her department in a political conflict of interest, thereby turning authority for investigation over to the judicial branch.

But what of Robert Fiske, whom she appointed special counsel under White House pressure? In January, she rightly complained that for a Clinton appointee to appoint counsel, "that does not make that person independent." She predicted that if the Independent Counsel Act were reformed, "there might be the possibility for me to petition the court for the appointment of an independent counsel and the court might appoint even a third lawyer."

Sure enough, it has come to pass that Clinton appointee Fiske has conspired with Democrats in the see-nothing 103rd Congress to contain the scandal, limiting congressional oversight to what he determines the public may know.

Congress passed the act with the "Fiske fix"; this makes it possible for

the judicial panel to appoint Mr. Fiske to be independent counsel even though he is a government employee, which previous law prohibited.

To grease the skids for this, Ms. Reno has assured Congress in writing that Mr. Fiske could continue to investigate civil Whitewater matters as well as criminal if he is given the court's imprimatur.

What a setup: The Democrats' favorite Republican prosecutor provides Democrats in Congress cover for stonewalling hearings; the Democratic majority puts through the court panel to legitimize the lawyer chosen for her by former White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum.

The purpose of my call to the judge was to find out if his panel still exists, in light of the act's lapse. "We're ongoing," he informed me, "grandfathered by the need to supervise previously appointed independent counsel."

I asked if his panel would rubber-stamp the Fiske fix; that was when he gave me the brush, talking about his clerk in labor.

The judicial branch should not accept direction from the legislative branch to appoint counsel chosen by the executive branch. That would defeat the entire purpose of the legislation, which is to assure public perception of total independence.

What about continuity of Mr. Fiske's investigation? Let the court appoint true independent counsel; let the new prosecutor keep Mr. Fiske on for the civil side and add to the present staff. Continuity plus independence.

That would defeat the Democratic strategy to block bipartisan congressional oversight. The Senate majority leader, George Mitchell, and House Speaker Tom Foley are tainting their entire careers with this partisan passion to contain the scandal by tightly controlling hearings.

Their use of Mr. Fiske as a shield against disclosure of wrongdoing shows how one-party control of government can corrupt the democratic process. Senator Mitchell apparently wants a circus atmosphere in the Banking Committee, where Democrats dominate by 11 to eight, with the Keating Five chairman, Don Riegle, gaveling down Al D'Amato for daring to ask questions about matters that Mr. Fiske and Democrats deem out of public view until after the 1996 elections.

The place to stop this stonewalling deal is in the Independent Counsel Panel of the Court of Appeals.

The New York Times.



It's kind of a trickle-up policy — you're supposed to pass it along.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Condemn These Killers

I have just returned from a visit to the Rwandan-Tanzanian border area, where hundreds of thousands of Rwandan refugees are gathered in miserable conditions. "Home" here is generally a patched-up affair of grass and twigs covered by a plastic sheet donated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Toilets are mere holes in the ground, again covered by plastic sheets. When the hole fills up, you simply dig another.

If you ask an official what can be done to improve life in the camp, you are told not to rock the boat — "they are used to these conditions." Anyone who has any faith in mankind would do well to stay away.

Meanwhile, the world just watches as the killing continues and floating bodies contaminate the rivers. Impotent appeals go out to leaders on both sides to stop the killing, only to be ignored, as in ex-Yugoslavia.

But as in the past, when the fighting stops, someone will propose that those same leaders receive a peace prize of some sort for deciding to stop the killing of their own people.

I would suggest that people all over the world stage trials in public squares and charge the leaders of Rwanda and Yugoslavia, in absentia, with crimes against humanity and declare them unfit to hold any public office or to appear before any international gathering.

ABE NATHAN,
Tel Aviv.

Majestic but Uninteresting

Regarding the report "A Proper, Mostly Majestic, U.S. Welcome" (June 16):

It is disconcerting to see a serious newspaper grant so much space to the U.S. visit of the emperor and empress of Japan. These people are symbolic and hold no political power; they are vestiges of another era.

JULIAN ALLEN,
Paris.

The Unhypocritical Truth

Regarding "Correct, Hypocritical and Irrelevant" (Meanwhile, June 15) by Warren Brown:

As a European I tip my hat — not once, but several times — to Warren

Brown, who has dared NOT to say the hypocritically correct thing but just to speak the truth.

OTTO H. NOWOTNY,
Basel.

Without Rob on Their Side

Regarding "And the Winner Will Be? The Pick Here Is Brazil" (Sports, June 17) by Rob Hughes:

The beautiful thing about Rob Hughes's prediction that Brazil will win the World Cup is that he doesn't even mention the Dutch. Perhaps he cannot forgive them for keeping England out of the Cup. Which is all to the good. There is a hoodoo about Rob's predictions. The only way Brazil can lift the trophy now is if the Brazilian coach gets a Robbie doll and sticks pins into it.

The Dutch, on the other hand, do not have Rob on their side. They have slipped into the United States without the glare of publicity. Maybe Rob hasn't noticed. So, say it again, Rob — about Brazil, I mean. I'll send you a bottle of Bols Genever and some Gouda when it's all over.

B. J. FERNANDES,
Singapore.

Carnage Beneath the Morning Mist

By Denis Warner

MELBOURNE — Overshadowed by the Allied landing in Normandy 50 years ago and the drama of the opening of the second front in Europe, the U.S. Navy and Marines almost simultaneously breached the key line of Japanese defenses in the Mariana Islands in the central Pacific, sank most of the Japanese Navy and established the air bases from which to bomb Japan and speed the end of the war.

Just as the Normandy landing marked the beginning of the end for Hitler's Germany, the assault on Saipan drove the Japanese to suicidal desperation in a last vain attempt to salvage something — honor, perhaps — from the wreckage of long years of fighting.

On the afternoon of June 14, 1944, 6,000 miles (9,600 kilometers) west of the U.S. mainland and 1,600 miles southeast of Tokyo, 64 American landing ships stretched out in two long lines across a leaden Pacific. On their flanks were the destroyers escorting the two divisions of marines who were about to make the assault landing.

The final invasion bombardment of Saipan, a small, jungle-covered island, began with the whole fleet broadside on. The battleships Maryland and Colorado opened up with their giant 16-inch guns, while the Pennsylvania, Tennessee, California, New Mexico, Mississippi and Idaho did so with 14-inch main

batteries. They were joined by 6 heavy cruisers, 5 light cruisers and 26 destroyers.

Saipan was crucially important. For it was from there that, for the first time, the new American B-29 bombers would be able to mount regular raids to Tokyo and the Japanese homeland.

The island's capital, Garapan, inhabited by native Chamorros, Okinawans and Japanese, was on the

rifles and captured American carbines. Most had grenades. Others used blood-stained bandages to strap bayonets to pieces of driftwood, or armed themselves with clubs and even stones. The officers had swords and pistols and the sharpened sticks.

Of the garrison's 48 tanks, all but three had been knocked out. These were pressed into service.

Shortly before dawn, Admiral Chuichi Nagumo, commander of what by then was the almost nonexistent Japanese Central Pacific Fleet, led his men into battle.

The U.S. Army outposts were taken by surprise. Some patrols had been out early in the night, but they had long since returned. Before the outposts were fully awake, 300 Japanese officers and 5,000 men burst into the American front line and swept through it almost unopposed.

U.S. battalions broke up in disorder. Dozens of American soldiers were killed or fled from the beaches across the reef and into the sea. More than a hundred were picked up by destroyers at daylight.

Along the narrow-gauge railway once used to carry sugar cane to a mill at Charan Kanoa, more than 4,000 Japanese lay dead. Almost without exception, the officers had committed ritual hara-kiri with hand grenades. Many troops seemed to have ended the charge in the same way, their bodies blown apart.

The Americans buried 29,000 Japanese troops; their own losses were 3,225 killed.

Most of the Americans thought the banzai charge was the climax of the battle. They were mistaken.

The next day, something even more horrific occurred. Almost all the remaining Japanese soldiers, sailors and civilians, including women and children, took poison, killed themselves with grenades or threw themselves over the cliff at Marpi Point, on Saipan's northern tip.

One Japanese family — a father, mother, son and two daughters — appeared on a rock platform high above the sea. First the father took off his coat and knelt, his wife behind him. Shortly afterward, he rose and without a word threw the smaller girl, 5 or 6 years old, into the sea. Then he, his wife, his son and the remaining daughter jumped off the cliff after her.

The sea around the point was so thick with the dead that a small U.S. ship sent to investigate kept running into bodies.

The writer, editor of Asia-Pacific Defense Reporter magazine, covered the Saipan battle as an Australian war correspondent. He contributed this account to the International Herald Tribune.

1944 PACIFIC 1994

west coast, 2 miles north of Charan Kanoa, which before the bombardment must have been a lovely village, with comfortable Japanese-style houses along avenues of flame trees and bougainvillea.

But now both Garapan and Charan Kanoa were burning. We were far enough out to sea for the fires to resemble lights twinkling in the houses along the shore. In the dawn, smoke lay softly against the uplands like an early morning mist. Saipan could hardly have seemed more peaceful.

The appearance did not last. When the marines and their amphibious tanks crossed the island's protective reef, the Japanese met them with a hail of fire. Six waves of American troops clambered ashore.

And so the battle began.

As the fighting went on over coming days and weeks, the once green island became a bowl of fine, off-white dust. Tanks and trucks were enveloped in an eerie fog. Marines peered darkly through layers of grime at stomach-turning scenes. Among the burned-out farm houses, cattle lay dead. Only the long-nosed Saipan pigs thrived in the filth and horror, growing fat among human corpses.

On July 6, Yasuko Oguro, a 16-year-old Japanese girl, took shelter in a cave near the north end of the island with other frightened young children, including some of her brothers and sisters. (Years later, when my wife and I were working on a book, "The Sacred Warriors: A History of the Kamikaze Corps," we met Ms. Oguro in Japan. She was among a small group of Japanese survivors of the Saipan fighting.)

In the cave, workers from a Japanese navy supply depot were busy sharpening bamboo sticks into spears. Orderlies in the flickering half-light of hurricane lamps distributed hand grenades to the wounded. Clapping the grenades to their stomachs, they blew themselves to bits.

As midnight approached, the Japanese gathered outside the cave for a last banzai charge. Some men had

Crime

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Exercise

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50 YEARS AGO

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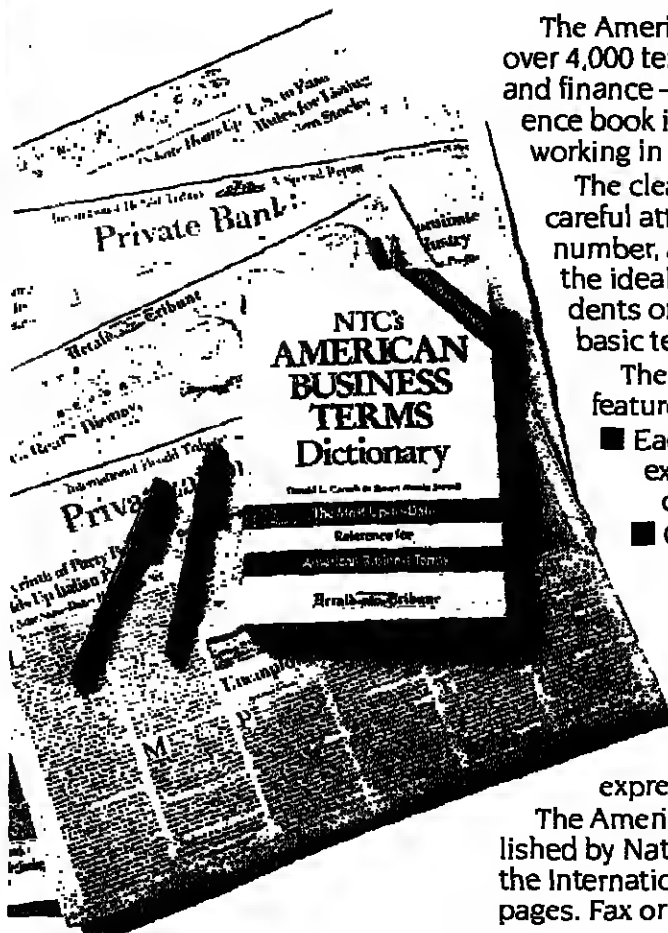
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A Hefty Crop of Movie Festivals for Paris, When It Sizzles

By Joan Dupont

PARIS — There is a funny scene in Nanni Moretti's "Dear Diary" showing what's on Roman screens in the summer — a toss-up between soft porn and wilted reruns. In Paris, where programming is an art, Moretti would not be hungry. You can hardly go wrong in a city that has declared this "Fritz Lang Year." There is a festival called "10 Grands Westerns, La Légende," a program titled "Bad Gittis" (with the accent on the grrr), featuring the work of young American filmmakers, "Tutto Fellini" and even a sampling of Nanni Moretti films. The American Center is running a program called "Banned in the U.S.A.," and French distributors who feel that their films are virtually locked out of the United States have come up with ingenious programming to beat up interest in naïve fare.

Yann Beauvais, head of film and video programming at the American Center has imported most of "Banned in the U.S.A."

from Steve Seid's Pacific Film Archive in Berkeley, California. Strictly speaking, not all the films were banned, but Beauvais aims to show a diverse and provocative program that reflects on French as well as American skittishness.

"We added Jean Genet's 'Un chant d'amour' (1950), a poetic film on homosexuality banned in France for 21 years," he says. Genet's 20-minute black-and-white film was adapted from his first novel, "Our Lady of the Flowers," an erotic fantasy written in prison. "When it was shown in New York in the '60s, police raided the movie house; when it was shown on the Berkeley campus, police threatened to confiscate the print."

"Ike" (1980), by Lionel Soukaz, is "a scandalous film for the '80s that shows boys making love and shooting up," says Beauvais. "It was X-rated under Giscard d'Estaing; Jack Lang de-Xed it."

Not all the films are made of such strong stuff. Otto Preminger's 1953 "The Moon Is Blue," was a harmless comedy,

but words like "virgin" and "seduce" and promises of worse to come sent alarms ringing at the censors' board. Preminger brought the movie out anyway. Catholic groups intimidated theater owners, "just as pressure groups managed to get films like Godard's 'Je vous salue Marie' off screens in France and the U.S.," Beauvais points out.

Roberto Rossellini's "The Miracle" (1943) was an historic case: Federico Fellini wrote the story; he also played a bearded tramp to Anna Magnani's peasant woman who takes him for Saint Joseph. Cardinal Spellman and New York's Legion of Decency charged the film as blasphemous; it provoked boycotts, picket lines and bomb threats. The case went to the Supreme Court where the argument that censorship of motion pictures violated free expression won out. Ella Kazan's "Pinky" (1949), about a light-skinned black woman who moves south and finds herself rejected by two worlds "excited hysteria when it was shown in the South," says Beauvais. The case also went to the

Supreme Court where it benefited by the court's ruling in favor of "The Miracle."

Maurice Tinchant, a publicist and independent producer and distributor, has concocted "Coup d'été," a program of seven first films made in France, to be re-released with English subtitles for summer audiences. Tinchant, who produced Jacques Rivette's two-part "Jeanne la pucelle," also distributed "Les Gens normaux n'ont rien d'exceptionnel" (Normal People are Nothing Special), an unexpected hit by Laurence Ferreira Barbosa.

"Coup d'été" will be shown on the Champs-Élysées and the operation also extends to the provinces. The program includes comedies like Marion Vernoux's "Personne ne m'aime" and Philippe Liorès' "Tombés du ciel," and more somber films like Agnès Merlet's "Le Fil du requin" about juvenile delinquents.

The case of "Les Gens normaux" actually is exceptional: "The film came out in November, which meant it got talked about and won prizes, the actress won a César — all that gave it a boost," says Tinchant.

"But every year, nearly a quarter of the movies made are first films — 40 this year — and only about 10 of them do well."

Chantal Poupaud is another champion of independent cinema who has come up with a good packaging idea: She asked nine filmmakers to make an hour-length movie about their adolescence, illustrated by the music of the period. The result is a series that will be shown on Arte, the Franco-German cultural network, from October to Christmas; certain of these films evolved into full-length features shown at Cannes and other festivals and are being released in theaters this summer — André Téchiné's "Les Roseaux sauvages," Olivier Assayas's "L'Eau froide" and Cédric Kahn's "Trop de bonheur."

THE series, produced by Georges Benayoun, is called "Tous les garçons et les filles de leur âge" after a popular song of the '60s and each film has a party scene.

"The idea was to do 10 films that would span the decades from the start of rock 'n'

roll through the '90s," Poupaud says. "I thought it would be interesting to see how directors of different ages looked at things — family, sexuality, money. I've always been fascinated by television and wondered why French directors looked down on it. I thought, if I let them shoot with their usual teams, in Super 16 or 35mm, why wouldn't they want to make films for TV?"

The incentive was the opportunity to use all the music they wanted — for free: Poupaud's son Yael is a musician and helped set up the deal with Sony. Each director improvised on the assignment: Téchiné returned to the lycée of the '60s near Toulouse; his party scene lasts nine minutes; Assayas filmed lycées of the '70s in the Paris suburbs to a musical delirium that goes on for 45 minutes.

Poupaud's next theme project is on women. The title: "Toutes les femmes sont folles."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Les Patriotes

Directed by Eric Rochant.
France.

Ariel (Yvan Attal) has left his family in Paris to become an undercover agent in Israel. After four years of basic training, he is assigned to the Mossad, and to his first mission in Paris. His shadow life is not very exciting: He sits in the wings and engineers set-ups, blackmailing Remy, a research scientist (Jean-François Stevenin), Marie-Claude (Sandrine Bonnaire), a call girl who proves to be the undoing of Remy, is the best thing that happens to Ariel. Detached from his old world, he visits his own life like a spy, going to see his sister (Christine Pascal) and casing her apartment as if he might find some clue to his lost humanity. Attal, who looks like Dustin Hoffman, gives one of those minimalist performances: eyes burning, face clammy, shut — that goes with his job, displaying more boredom than anguish. The real mystery is why he ever wanted to join the Mossad. Rochant, who has always been interested in the old man out, sews a postmodern web of disillusion around a musty scene. After 2 hours, 22 minutes of demystification, the game's up and you've been watching one those Cold War thrillers — where the shots are fired offscreen, and nobody wins. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

Bad Boy Bobby

Directed by Rolf De Heer.
Australia/Italy.

We've seen it all before, in "Tommy" and "The Enigma of Kaspar Hauser" and "Rainman." The gifted, stunted man-child who sets



Eric Rochant, director of "Les Patriotes."

out into the world, buoyed and betrayed by his naïveté and common sense. Yet "Bad Boy Bobby" somehow manages to stand on its own as a successful interpretation of a well-worn genre. Bobby is a thirtysomething little boy whose universe consists of a dreary basement apartment in which he is imprisoned and abused by a sadistic, incestuous mother. After killing his mother and his errant father, Bobby wanders through the post-industrial world of rural Australia, where he is fondled, nudged, ridiculed, and ultimately deprived. Linguistically, Bobby tends to repeat the sounds and phrases that he hears on the street, be they a policeman's warning, a drunken man's obscenities, or a cat's snarl. As a human, childlike parrot, Bobby is unable to provide for himself or even to communicate with

his strange new world. Then, in a twist of events that could only make sense in a modern age fable, he finds his range — and his fortune — as a cult singer in a rock band. Nicholas Hope is brilliant as the child hostage turned adult outcast turned ageless prophet. And Rolf De Heer's fast-paced direction makes this fairy tale into an electrically entertaining and almost believable story. (Ken Schulman, IHT)

Alma's Rainbow

Directed by Ayoka Chenzira.
Britain.

Alma Gold (Kim Weston-Moran), the title character of Ayoka Chenzira's good-humored coming-of-age film, "Alma's Rainbow," is the straitlaced owner of a beauty parlor who lives with her adolescent daughter, Rainbow (Victoria Gabriella Platt),

The daughter, who attends a strict parochial school and studies dance, is just becoming aware of boys. Although Alma has no dearth of suitors, she has fooled herself into believing she has outgrown the need for male companionship. And she sternly advises her daughter to follow her example and keep men at a distance. Their austere life is disrupted when Alma's sister, Ruby (Mizan Nune), appears out of the blue for an extended visit. Ruby is everything her sister is not. A flamboyantly sexy nightclub performer with a trunk full of glittering costumes, she has been making her living in Paris as a Josephine Baker imitator. Although Ruby's time has passed, she is too proud to admit it, and she still puts on the airs of an international star who is between engagements. Using her wiles, she inveigles the neighborhood's pompous undertaker into shutting her to auditions in his house. To Alma's dismay, Ruby takes Rainbow under her wing and stimulates the girl's latent show-business ambitions. "Alma's Rainbow" is a hip urban sitcom with sepiatoned flashbacks. Although the screenplay largely transends television formulas, the characters verge on being stock comic types. In its affection for them and in its robust evocation of an black urban milieu, "Alma's Rainbow" recalls Spike Lee's first film, "She's Gotta Have It." The heart of the movie is the struggle between the self-righteous prudish Alma and the flamboyantly free-spirited Ruby for Rainbow's respect. The movie makes no bones about being on Ruby's side. (Stephen Holden, NYT)

Papua New Guinea by Dugout

By Ann Gibbons

AMBUNTI, Papua New Guinea — A small group of villagers stood by the side of the grass airstrip as our single-engine plane set down in this settlement on the banks of the Sepik River in Papua New Guinea. No sooner had we climbed out of the plane than our Australian pilot dropped our bags on the grass, spun the plane around and took off. We soon knew why: The mosquitoes had descended on us like vultures on a fresh kill.

As we slathered on mosquito repellent and rolled down our sleeves, the villagers chuckled. This was not the kind of adventure my husband and I had in mind when we made our plans to explore the Sepik, one of the great rivers of the world, which is to Papua New Guinea as the Amazon is to Brazil. Much to our relief, a slender New Guinean soon stepped forward to help us, saying "Ann, Ann?" with a pidgin English accent. This was our guide, Abraham Lakom, and he quickly led us past a few butts to the river bank. There, he pointed to the 30-foot (9-meter) dugout canoe with an outboard motor that was to be our cruise boat for the next three days.

Abraham unfolded two child-sized chairs, placed them one behind the other in the canoe and beckoned us to climb in for a sunset cruise upstream. He slapped a wad of mud on a slow leak in the floor and tugged on the motor's starter cord, and we were soon slicing through the brown waters of the upper Sepik — with cool breezes on our faces and, mercifully, out of range of the mosquitoes. We sat back in our chairs and began to take in the scenery — thatched huts built on stilts on the river banks, men's "spirit houses" with fearsome carved figures guarding the doors, and dugout canoes with prows in the shape of crocodile heads.

As the setting sun tinged the river's water gold, a few fires began to light up along the shore, and we caught glimpses of people finishing their day's work. Women were washing the starchy pith of the sago palm in baskets at the water's edge, while men stood on wooden platforms above the fires, chewing betel nut and spitting the red juice on the ground. Children bobbed in the water, waving and calling out "Apium, apium" (pidgin for "Good afternoon").



tributaries and lakes, where the villages are smaller, friendlier and less visited. The wide, fast-moving Sepik River is the major highway of the region, and we had heard that some of the tribes living along the well-traveled sections of the middle and lower river were down from too much exposure to Westerners.

We began our trip in Ambunti, 475 miles north of Port Moresby, where we stayed at the simple but clean Ambunti Lodge after our sunset tour upriver.

The next morning we were up and in our canoe early, but the river already was bustling with life. We glided past canoes paddled by women returning from market, taxi canoes carrying 8 to 10 people, and mini canoes maneuvered by children who were out fishing. When we spied an interesting-looking village, such as Korogo and Kanganaman in the middle Sepik, Abraham would tie up the canoe alongside a series of the villagers' canoes, and we'd clamber over them to shore.

The first destination was usually the *haus tambaran*, or spirit house, where the men gather to carve wooden artifacts, to talk and to relax in the shade. Historically, women have been barred from these houses, where the men undergo their secret initiation rites. But the rule is bent for Western women, because these houses also serve as galleries where the men display and sell their carvings, which are now made primarily for tourists.

Ever since I had read Margaret Mead's vivid descriptions of "the pace of life in a cannibal tribe" in the Sepik in the 1930s, I had wanted to travel there to meet these people. I also was drawn by their art, having seen collections in museums in the United States of the carved masks, shields, musical instruments and figures that were once used in ceremonies to celebrate a spirit world of ancestors and animal beings.

We chose to travel by dugout canoe because we wanted to explore the river's

After spending the morning exploring villages along the middle Sepik, Abraham turned our canoe south into a narrow channel that flows into the less traveled Chambri Lakes region. This was the highlight of the trip. As we pressed farther downstream, the foliage became more dense and the birds more numerous. We flushed out flocks after flocks of herons, egrets and cormorants, which swooped gracefully out in front of our bow. Tree frogs chirped rhythmically as we skimmed along. At the end of this hypnotic three-hour journey we arrived at Chambri Lake, where we were to stay in Walindimi, a village at the foot of a lush hillside, where the mist was rising from the treetops when we landed.

THE next morning, we moved on to Tambunan along the middle Sepik, where the people are renowned for their carvings and where Margaret Mead had lived for some time. We were indeed impressed by the Tambunan masks, and the villagers there showed us the site where "Miss Margaret's" house had been (now overtaken by the river). But they were more jaded than the people of the Chambri Lakes who had not had their fill of Westerners — yet. The bonus, however, was that the guest house across the river from Tambunan turned out to be luxurious by Sepik standards: it had a shower and a large porch where we could sit in wicker chairs and watch the canoes on the river, as we sipped sodas and found relief from the hot sun.

Finally, our adventure ended with a short canoe ride back up the river to Timbunke, where we pulled up on shore right beside another grass airstrip. As we took off in the same single-engine plane, waving goodbye to Abraham and Richard, I realized there was only one part of the trip I would not miss — the mosquitoes. But there was no escaping them: They were on board with us.

Ann Gibbons, a contributing correspondent for Science magazine, wrote this for The New York Times.

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HOTEL AL BUSTAN, East of Beirut, 5 km. from the city. 5 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 5 living rooms, 5 dining rooms, 5 terraces, 5 swimming pools, 5 tennis courts, 5 golf courses, 5 horse stables, 5 car garages, 5 parking spaces, 5 security systems, 5 fire alarms, 5 elevators, 5 escalators, 5 air conditioning, 5 heating, 5 water supply, 5 electricity, 5 gas supply, 5 telephone, 5 fax, 5 internet, 5 television, 5 radio, 5 stereo, 5 music, 5 games, 5 sports equipment, 5 furniture, 5 appliances, 5 linens, 5 towels, 5 toiletries, 5 cleaning, 5 maintenance, 5 security, 5 fire, 5 insurance, 5 legal, 5 medical, 5 dental, 5 pharmacy, 5 hospital, 5 school, 5 university, 5 government, 5 military, 5 police, 5 army, 5 navy, 5 air force, 5 coast guard, 5 customs, 5 immigration, 5 border control, 5 passport, 5 visa, 5 travel agency, 5 tour operator, 5 travel insurance, 5 travel guide, 5 travel brochure, 5 travel information, 5 travel advice, 5 travel tips, 5 travel hints, 5 travel tricks, 5 travel 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LEISURE

'Code Sharing': What No One Tells You

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

YOU never know these days whether the airline you booked on is the one you will actually fly. Or whether you'll start out on one type of plane and arrive on another.

Just as you're about to board your SAS flight from Copenhagen to New York, you discover that the service is being operated by Austrian Airlines. The flight you booked on Cathay Pacific from Hong Kong to Ho Chi Minh City turns out to be Vietnam Airlines. You may not be happy to find that your Delta flight from New York to Budapest is operated by Malev-Hungarian Airlines. You book business class on British Airways from London to Gatwick to London to Denver with a through flight number involves a two-hour stop in Newark. And what you thought was a BA flight from Syracuse to London is really USAir on the first leg to Philadelphia.

These are examples of how you can become a victim of "code-sharing" — a system whereby one or more airlines agree to use the same "designator code" or flight number for connecting flights in order to attract more business. Airlines say that code-sharing offers more choice to travelers and a "seamless service" with one boarding card. But there is growing criticism that code-sharing is misleading because the traveler is buying one product but getting another. An analysis by the U.S. Department of Transportation

found that 30 percent of passengers on code-share flights are not told which carrier they will be flying.

"If the airlines can create a seamless service through code-sharing, we'd be very glad," says Tony Hockley, economic advisor at the Air Transport Users Council (ATUC) in London. "Our concern is that the passenger should be told. And we know that is not the case. Airlines shouldn't rush into these alliances for marketing reasons without looking at the

The Frequent Traveler

effect on passenger services. We've had complaints from people who have flown to the States and found themselves changing to a little prop aircraft when they thought they were flying BA or Delta. TAT flies on BA codes from Gatwick to Lyon and Marseille. But you may not know until you're on the plane."

"Passengers often panic when they get off a 747 and find themselves on a cigar tube — that's the issue," says Ron Speirs, a vice president of Reed Travel Group in Chicago. "I think if people knew that, they might ask a few more questions — or take a different service."

"If you buy a ticket on BA and wind up flying on a U.S. carrier that's almost broke, you may not want to fly on that," says Hans Krakauer, spokesman for the International Airline Passengers Association in Lisbon. "As a passenger, you are entitled to be told when the flight you booked is operated by another carrier. You must have the right of refusal to

travel on that flight and have your ticket refunded."

Code-sharing is nothing new. It started back in 1960s when U.S. commuter airlines started using the same codes as the majors when connecting at their hubs. Traveling between Stockholm and Geneva in the early 1970s, Swissair and SAS had "double designator" codes, so you could find yourself flying one or the other line (still the case). And the morning Swissair flight from Geneva to Milan was operated by a Fokker Friendship chartered from Balair. "About four years ago I flew Air New Zealand from Sydney to Auckland on a Qantas plane with a Qantas crew." That's what is called a "wet lease."

An example of a "dry lease" that went wrong is told by a former TWA executive: "Back in 1987, TWA had no evening flight from Heathrow to New York. So we struck a deal with Gulf Air. They had a plane which came in late afternoon, and we flew it to New York with a TWA crew. Once a party of orthodox Jews came on board, and seeing that everything was in Arabic, got off the plane."

Code-sharing comes in many guises: an "on-line" change of plane with the same airline; connecting from one airline to another with the same flight code; "double designator" flights — one airline operating the service; "blocked seat" arrangements whereby one airline sells seats under its own code on another airline; and franchise agreements whereby one airline pays another for the right to carry its name. Thus Virgin Atlantic has a franchise agreement with the Irish airline, Cityjet, from London City Airport to Dublin; and British Air-

ways has a similar arrangement with City Flyer between London (Luton) and Paris under a BA flight-code.

Krakauer is concerned that code-sharing may replace the passenger's right to "interline" from one carrier to another under IATA rules — whereby baggage is checked through; a through fare rather than a "sector" fare is applied, and the tariff attribution between carriers is done automatically by the IATA clearing system.

"You must maintain the passenger's right to switch carriers to go to a specific destination," Krakauer says. "I was traveling from Lisbon to San Antonio: I flew to Newark and then had to get a separate ticket on Delta because there was no interline. Why? Because you've now got airlines going all the way through code-sharing."

Code-sharing works best for the traveler when partner airlines share the same quality and culture: the case with SAS, Swissair, and Austrian in their Quality Alliance. The device may enable consortiums of smaller airlines to compete with the majors in the global arena, providing more choice for consumers. Passengers can benefit through frequent-flyer plan tie-ins. And they may have less hassle with connecting flights. JAL passengers connecting on a code-share flight with KLM at Schiphol en route for Madrid or Zurich are met by a JAL representative.

Airline timetables should reveal code share flights or joint operations. But the best way to make sure is to subscribe to a neutral data base such as the ABC or Official Airline Guides. Failing this, take an ABC or OAG pocket guide with you. If in doubt, call the airline.

Portofino: A Postcard Dotted With Yachts

By Paul Hofmann
New York Times Service

PORTOFINO, Italy — Several years ago, a few of the Italians escaped in villas on Portofino's green slopes, from which they could see their yachts down at the marina, in the habit of sending their helicopters to Genoa, 15 miles to the northwest, every morning to fetch the newspapers from Milan and Turin in time for breakfast.

The rotor noise irked other guests of Portofino, so in 1991 the municipal council, representing the little harbor town's 650 year-round residents, banned all choppers from its vast territory. And thus ended air service to one of the most elegant resorts along the Italian Riviera.

More recently, the ancient town welcomed another, noisier, means of transportation that added a new dimension to a Portofino holiday: a sightseeing submarine. Titone 2, a 56-foot (17-meter) long, 106-ton craft with a crew of two, since March 1993 has taken as many as 46 paying passengers 150 feet below the surface of the sea off the rocky peninsula. Large portholes permit the observation of underwater flora and fauna, floodlit by the submarine.

The sheltered natural deep-water harbor at the southeastern tip of the square, hilly peninsula was called Portus Delphini, or dolphin's harbor, by the ancient Romans, whence the name Portofino.

The facades of the old fishermen's dwellings, in faded yellow, ochre, brown or blue, are all as designated as historic landmarks. Nobody would suspect that the interiors have long been gutted and restructured into small, smart apartments for people who live elsewhere most of the time.

In Portofino as elsewhere along the Italian Riviera, seafood dominates the menus, although most of the products come from far away by refrigerator truck or air because the sea off Liguria has long been overfished, and to a great extent is polluted. A regional specialty is pesto as garnish for pasta dishes. The green sauce contains olive oil, basil and other herbs, garlic, pecorino or Parmesan cheese, and finely ground pine nuts. Among the Ligurian wines, mostly whites, the vintages grown in the rocky Cinque Terre are particularly recommended.

The elegant eating places around the harbor and piazzetta of Portofino are good and expensive. One of the best is Delfino, on the Piazza Martiri dell'Olivetta, recently refurbished by the veteran restaurateur Carmelo Carluccio with white-washed walls, modern paintings, a black-and-white pavement and stylish chairs. Try the scampi and risotto. Pissaforno, on Molo Umberto I, has a lofty veranda overlooking the marina. Dinner for two, with wine is \$100 to \$130.

High above the port, on the crest of the promontory, a white flag with a red cross on a tall pole was fluttering in the breeze. It is Portofino's St. George's Cross (the same one that, together with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, appears on the Union Jack). The adjacent parish church of Portofino treasures what is believed to be a relic of St. George, England's patron saint. The British have since the Middle Ages shown a particular liking for Portofino. King Richard the Lion-Hearted of England sailed from here in 1190 for the Third Crusade. And, much more recently, distinguished Britons, like the Earl of Carnarvon,

have bought properties on the peninsula. The vistas from the height of the promontory are spectacular. On clear days one can see as far as the Capo delle Mele, a cliff 60 miles (100 kilometers) west of Genoa and the resorts and hills along the Gulf of Rapallo to the east.

After visiting the Church of St. George, some visitors proceed on a footpath for half an hour to the lighthouse to take in the vistas of the sea and of the Gulf of Rapallo with the fantastically rugged Cinque Terre coast at its eastern end. Cinque Terre means "five lands" — five little fishing and wine-growing villages in as many coves separated from the rest of the mainland and from each other by steep cliffs and ridges.

If you like trekking, take the marked path from Portofino to the ancient fishing port and abbey of San Fruttuoso on the south side of the square-shaped peninsula. The distance as the seagull flies is barely two miles, but the hike, up and down the rocky peninsula, may take two hours, affording beautiful views and a chance of seeing patches of the macchia, the dense Mediterranean underbrush that has long disappeared from most stretches of the Italian coastline. San Fruttuoso can also be reached, with less effort, by boats that sail from Portofino's embarcadero several times a day. There is no road to the village.

However, most visitors, instead of climbing the steps to the parish church and the panoramic balustrades nearby, just stroll in the neighborhood close to the harbor.

THE Via Roma, like most of the town, is closed to motor traffic. Autos arriving on the narrow, curving three-mile highway from Santa Margherita Ligure can only get as far as the elongated Piazza Libertà where the town hall stands. If they don't find a vacant slot in the town's only public parking garage, motorists must turn around and drive back all the way.

In fact, almost all the excursionists take the evening boats back to the nearby coastal resorts or otherwise leave the peninsula around sunset, because Portofino can't accommodate too many guests. Its few hotels have only 179 beds.

There is, of course, the Splendido. One of the most famous and expensive hotels in all of Italy, the Splendido is a former private villa on a luxuriant hillside a mile from town. Its own access road from the peninsula's only highway snakes up across a sloping park with pine and cypress trees and diverse plants from Mexico, South Africa, China, Japan and other parts of the world. From the balconied rooms of the yellow-and-pink building and from its flowery terraces guests see an overwhelming panorama of the harbor, the forested spur of the promontory beyond it, and the sea.

A wall near the dark-paneled reception desk displays portraits of celebrities who have stayed here, mostly show-business personages from Clark Gable and John Wayne to Larry Hagman, who as J. R. Ewing in "Dallas" won TV fame in Italy.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, Greta Garbo, Ernest Hemingway, Ingrid Bergman, Aristotle Onassis — all stayed at the Splendido at one time or another, and dined in style on the terrace high above the heated outdoor swimming pool. Its 63 rooms cost up to \$359 for two with breakfast.



Xian warrior on show in Venice; Modigliani portrait of art dealer Leopold Zborowski in Lausanne.

AUSTRALIA

Sydney
The Australian Opera, tel: (2) 519-1088. Puccini's "Madama Butterfly," Directed by John Copley, conducted by Graeme Jenkins with Leona Mitchell, Jennifer Birmingham and Christopher Delany. July 1 (premiere), 4, 8, 14, 19, 23 and 26.

BELGIUM

Antwerp
Musée Plantin-Moretus, tel: (3) 233-02-94, closed Mondays. Continuing/To July 24: "Gerard Mercator et la Géographie dans les Pays-Bas Méridionaux."

BRITAIN

Edinburgh
Edinburgh Art Centre, tel: (31) 529-3541. Also, "Indies June Park, David & Mary in a Box." Traces the evolution of art in boxes from the early Surrealist years to the Pop and Fluxus movements of the 1950s and to the present day. The exhibition features works by Joseph Cornell, Claes Oldenburg, Maurice Henry and Arman.

London
British Museum, tel: (71) 323-8525, open daily. To Oct. 23: "Greek Gold: Jewellery of the Classical World." Drawn from the collection of the Hermitage in St. Petersburg, the Metropolitan Museum in New York, and the British Museum collections, more than 200 pieces of jewelry created between 500 and 300 B.C. by Greek artisans throughout the Mediterranean and Black Sea areas.

Buckingham Palace, tel: (71) 799-2331, closed Mondays. To Dec. 22: "Gainsborough and Reynolds: Contrasts in Royal Patronage." A collection of paintings by 18th-century portraitists Gainsborough and Reynolds from the royal collection.

Royal Opera at Covent Garden, tel: (71) 240-1088. A revival of Massenet's "Manon." Directed by John Cox, conducted by Colin Davis with Leonora Vudra and Giuseppe Sabbatini. July 2, 5, 8, 13, 18 and 21.

CANADA

Montreal
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: (514) 285-1500, closed Mondays. To Oct. 2: "Tamura de Lempioka." 50 paintings dating between 1920 and 1954, include portraits, nudes and still lifes.

Quebec
Musée du Québec, tel: (418) 543-2150, open daily. To Aug. 7: "Les Estampes des Nabis: Vuillard et Ses Contemporains." Primarily encouraged the simplification and flattening of form and color that the Nabis valued. More than 60 prints, illustrated books, posters and three portfolios by Bonnard, Denis and Vuillard.

DENMARK

Copenhagen
Kunsthindustrihuset, tel: 33-14-94-52, closed Mondays. To Aug. 7: "Nordic Images: Scandinavian De-

sign in the 1990s." Objects and prototypes from all Scandinavian countries, showing concern for the environment, awareness of the possibilities of natural materials and the tradition of craftsmanship. Statens Museum for Kunst, tel: 33-91-21-26, closed Mondays. To Aug. 7: "The Golden Age of Danish Painting." More than 100 paintings from the first half of the 19th century; landscape, marine views, cityscapes, portraits and genre scenes by Christoffer Wilhelm Eckersberg, Jens Juel and Christen Købke.

FRANCE

American Center, tel: 44-73-71-77, open daily. To Dec. 1: "Bill Viola: Stations." A video installation of five channels of color video projection and sound focuses on images of the human body submerged underwater. Also, "June Park, David & Mary in a Box." Two video sculptures concerning the artist's fascination with the human form and technology which were inspired by "The Death of Marat" by Jean Louis David.

Musée du Louvre, tel: 40-20-51-51, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To Sept. 5: "La Réforme des Trois Carreaux." A collection of 16th-century French tapestries, including the Greek shipping tycoon's collection includes gold goblets, silver dishes, spice boxes and silverware dating from the 18th to the 20th centuries.

Musée Marmottan-Claude Monet, tel: 42-24-07-02, continuing/To Oct. 2: "La Nouvelle Vague: L'Estampe japonaise de 1868 à 1932 dans la Collection Robert O. Muller." More than 150 Japanese prints, dating back to the opening of Japan to the West in 1868.

GERMANY

Berlin
Deutsche Oper, tel: (30) 3-41-02-49. Puccini's "La Bohème." Directed by Gotz Friedrich, conducted by Ralf Fruhbeck de Burgos, with Ferenc Kocsis, Maria Antonovna Ordonez and Eva Johansson. July 2, 3, 5 and 6.

ISRAEL

Bonn
Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle, tel: (228) 9171-200, continuing/To Oct. 16: "Europa, Europa: Das Jahrhundert der Avantgarde in Mittel- und Osteuropa." 700 hundred works by 200 painters and sculptors from the former Iron Curtain countries.

Cologne
Museum Ludwig, tel: (221) 2-21-23-79, closed Mondays. Continuing/To July 10: "Der Unbekannte Modigliani: Die Sammlung Paul Alexander." Features more than 400 drawings and watercolors created by Modigliani between 1907 and 1914.

Munich
Nationaltheater, tel: (89) 22-13-36. Wagner's "Tannhauser." Directed by David Alden, conducted by Zubin Mehta with Jan-Henrik Rootering, René Kollo, and Nadine Secunde. July 6 (premiere), 9, 14 and 17.

ITALY

Venice
Centro Culturale di Esposizione a Comunicazione Zittelle, tel: (41) 528-6310, June 23 to 27: "Passaggio Mondale di Gallerie." An exhibition of visionary contemporary paintings shown by art galleries from Italy, France, Germany and Russia.

Zittelle Cultural Center, tel: (41) 528-6310, open daily. Continuing/To Sept. 11: "China 220 B.C.: The Xian Warriors." Includes 10 original life-size terra-cotta warriors and 8 horses from the army of 7,000 guarding the tomb of the Emperor Qin Shihuangdi.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva
Petit Palais, tel: (22) 345-14-33, open daily. To end Oct. 1: "La Famille vue par les Peintres, de Bazille à Picasso." A century of paintings representing various aspects of family life, with works by Bazille, Vallat, Kissling, Lhotz, Laurencin and Picasso.

CLOSING SOON

On June 25: "Paysages, Paysans." Andy Warhol: Ritratti e Autoritratti della Collezione dell'Università del Michigan. Palazzo Fortuny, Venice.

On June 26: "De Ansel Adams a la Photographie Contemporaine." Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, Edinburgh.

LAUSANNE

Fondation de l'Hermitage, tel: (21) 320-50-01, open daily. To Oct. 23: "Les Peintres de Zborowski: Modigliani, Utrillo, Soutine et leurs Amis." The art dealer Leopold Zborowski became rich when Dr. Paul H. Barnes bought 150 paintings by Soutine and 15 by Modigliani for his collection in 1922. The exhibition presents 20 works each by Modigliani and Soutine, landscapes by Utrillo and several paintings by Kissling.

Martigny
Fondation Pierre Gagnada, tel: (26) 22-39-78, open daily. To Nov. 1: "De Matisse à Picasso." 80 paintings, drawings and sculptures by 30 20th-century artists including works by Bonnard, Matisse, Braque, Picasso, Balbus and Chagall.

UNITED STATES

Los Angeles
Los Angeles County Museum of Art, tel: (213) 857-6000, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To Aug. 28: "Korean Arts of the 18th Century: Splendor and Simplicity." 125 items including paintings, ceramics, calligraphy, furniture, textiles and imperial regalia. A dozen works are designated as National Treasures by the Korean government.

Philadelphia
Frick Art Museum, tel: (412) 371-0600, closed Mondays. To July 24: "Facing the Past: Nineteenth-Century Portraits from the Collection of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts." A visual record of the changing face of America in the 1800s, as seen through the portraits of American painters such as Rembrandt Peal, John Singer Sargent and Thomas Sully. A small contemporary exhibition includes portraits by modern artists such as Chuck Close, Andy Warhol and Jamie Wyeth.

Washington
National Gallery of Art, tel: (202) 737-4215, open daily. To Oct. 2: "Gemini G. E. L.: Recent Prints and Sculpture." A selection of 73 prints and sculpture produced by Gemini G. E. L. in the last decade at the Gemini G. E. L. workshop in Los Angeles, demonstrating a provocative range of styles, mediums and techniques. Among the artists represented are Richard Diebenkorn, David Hockney, Jasper Johns and Elsworth Kelly.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE Eastern Regional Championships began with a danger of the proceedings being disrupted by Gerry MacCambridge, who could, in theory, read his partner's mind or hypnotize the opposition. He is a mentalist and a hypnotist.

He is also a psychic. This term came into use more than 60 years ago, and the originator seems to have been Dorothy Rice Sims. On the diagrammed deal from a team game, she opened the East hand in third seat with a psychic two no-trump, purporting to have a strong balanced hand.

Her retreat to three clubs after being doubled revealed the situation, but it was not easy for the opponents to organize an accurate slam auction and they rested in four spades. North might well have raised to five spades instead of four, but they would not have reached the best spot.

That was seven hearts, and it was reached by Mrs. Sim's teammates with the North-South cards. Luckily for them, East did not open the bidding. In a modern game, the only

question would be whether East would open three clubs, four clubs or five clubs. It will be seen that seven spades would have failed.

South made his seven-heart contract slam by ruffing a club in his hand. Trumps were drawn, since the heart jack became marked when the A-Q were cashed. South made one ruff, four trump tricks, five spade tricks and three minor-suit winners, a triumph for the 4-4 fit.

NORTH			
♠ K 8 7	♥ 8	♦ 10 8 4	♣ A 9
♠ 10 9 4	♥ 7 6	♦ 8 5 4	♣ 10 9
SOUTH			
♠ A Q 5 3	♥ A Q 5	♦ A 2	♣ A

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: West Pass North Pass East Pass South Pass West led the club eight.

RECOVERING AMERICAN LITERATURE

By Peter Shaw. 203 pages. \$22. Ivan R. Dee.

Reviewed by Katherine Knorr

AMERICAN literary classics, from Whitman to Wright, have been hijacked by the political commissars running university Lit Crit estab-

lishments. No longer are any of these novels celebrations of man's grandeur in the face of tragedy, or anything square like that. Now they are judged by their take on gender or race discrimination. Thus "Moby Dick" must have something to say to American Indians and to women (hey, why no female role models among the harpoonists?), and "Huckleberry Finn" has been twisted more ways than anyone can imagine.

Where earlier critics fought over art for its own sake versus art for edifying purposes, or over scales of vision, critics beginning with Marxists in the 1930s started analyzing, and in some ways rewriting, the great books to square with their own crackpot view of history.

Things became distinctly worse in the 1960s, when the number of "victim" groups that had to be accommodated grew larger than ever.

Peter Shaw has looked at five classics — "The Scarlet Letter," "Moby Dick," "Billy Budd," "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" and "The Bostonians" — and studied the change in critical approach roughly over this century. His findings are pretty frightening.

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Things became distinctly worse in the 1960s, when the number of "victim" groups that had to be accommodated grew larger than ever.

The difficulty with interpreting the classics to mean whatever is fashionable is that sometimes the actual text doesn't lend itself to this.

All sort of methods are used then, from saying that the au-

thor didn't know what he meant, to saying that he said one thing but meant another because he was being ironic. Thus Melville is made to be a revolutionary when he was deeply suspicious of radical reform, and Hawthorne is made to be a feminist when he burdens Hester Prynne with the scarlet letter.

One interesting example is criticism of "Billy Budd," where the harsh punishment of the eponymous hero for a murder he committed unwittingly is interpreted as an American class struggle. Never mind that "Billy Budd" takes place in 18th-century England, in a military setting where mutiny was rare, or that Melville clearly means that laws must be enforced.

Billy is an innocent who is guilty of killing; Captain Vere, who orders him hanged, is a complex man essentially doing his job, who will forever be haunted by the young man's memory. In contemporary criticism, however, Billy becomes a

victim of the system, and Captain Vere becomes a representative of the military industrial complex.

Shaw cites Lionel Trilling — himself hardly the radical right — on interpretations of "Billy Budd." Writing in a didactic novel, Trilling set side by side the way left-wing intellectuals were at pains to defend Stalin's show trials on the one hand, with their denunciation on the other of the execution of Billy Budd for a crime he did after all commit, as the symbol of bloodthirsty tyranny.

The Lit Crit establishment is not unified, of course, and at opposite poles are those who reject the classics (or dead white males anyway) and those who wish to kidnap them for their own purposes.

One interesting aspect is the divergence between white and black interpretations of "Huckleberry Finn," for example.

Whereas black intellectuals might have been expected to be the angriest at the portrayal of Jim and at Huck's less than stalwart backing of the runaway slave, black writers at various times have defended Twain as giving Jim a basic humanity that black characters rarely achieved in 19th-century fiction.

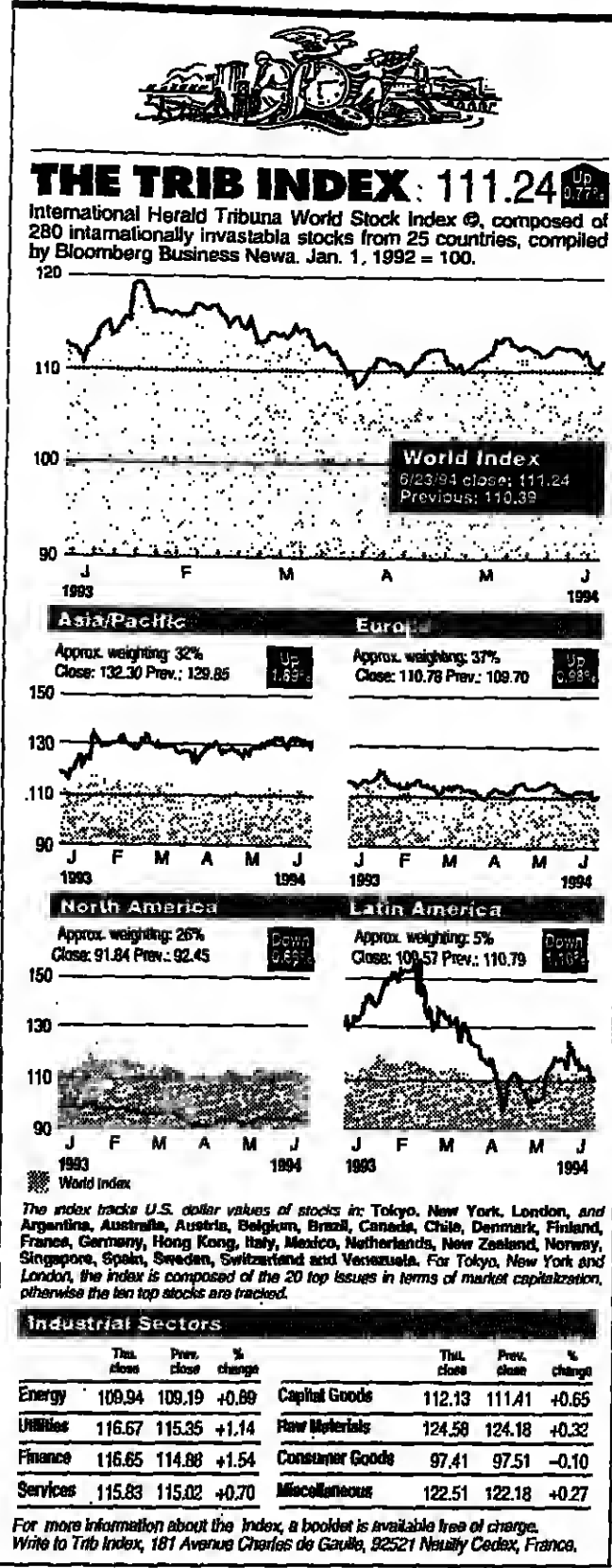
Many critics of Twain, however, fall into the trap of seeing slavery as the central issue of the novel, which it is not, and of faulting Twain, writing in the 19th century, for not holding the enlightened political views that come so easily to tenured professors in the 20th.

Ultimately the problem with fashionable literary criticism throughout most of this century is that it has been war politics pretending to be thinking. The interpretation of great works of art is part of man's process of self-knowledge. At its best, criticism is a philosophical journey. As its worst, as this interesting book shows us in today's universities, it's a bull session in the remedial reading class.

سكاي نيوز



SPORT



Sanofi Buys Into U.S. Firm

Kodak Sells Unit For \$1.68 Billion

NEW YORK — Sanofi Group, a French cosmetics and health-care company, will buy Sterling Winthrop Inc.'s prescription drug business for \$1.68 billion in cash, the companies announced Thursday.

The deal represents the first major step by Sanofi's parent, Eastman Kodak Co., to remove itself from the drug business.

The deal gives Sanofi, a unit of French oil group Elf Aquitaine SA, a direct presence in the U.S. market. Sanofi also would bolster its presence in Latin America, Southeast Asia and Japan.

Sterling's prescription drug business generated about \$1.2 billion in sales last year. The addition will boost Sanofi's pharmaceutical revenues to more than \$3.2 billion a year.

Sanofi said it might sell parts of the Sterling operation that do not fit its growth strategy, which is built around prescription rather than over-the-counter drugs.

"This is where we see the future," said Kurt Briner, executive vice president of Sanofi Pharmaceuticals.

Sterling Winthrop had operated both its prescription and nonprescription drug businesses in separate alliances with Sanofi since 1991. Their agreement gave Sanofi first refusal rights to buy Sterling's prescription business.

As part of the deal, Sanofi said it would sell its minority stake in Sterling Health Europe, which specializes in over-the-counter drugs, to Kodak for an unspecified sum.

Kodak said it still intends to sell its nonprescription drug business, which has annual sales of over \$1 billion with products like Bayer aspirin.

A Twist to EU Infighting

New Rail Line Meets Unexpected Delay

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — On the European list of cross-border transportation projects, the high-speed railway from Paris to Brussels looks too obvious and too vital to question.

The line will bring the "capital of Europe" within virtual commuting distance of Paris, slashing travel time to one hour and 22 minutes from two and a half hours and raising capacity to 14 million passengers a year from 4.5 million now.

What's more, with connections to the north, east and the Channel Tunnel, the project stands to turn Brussels into a high-speed rail hub linking London, Amsterdam, Cologne and Frankfurt.

But in a twist on the border problems that often plague Europe's drive toward a single market, the railway's promise is blocked not by national frontiers but by divisions between Belgium's own French and Dutch-speaking communities.

Officials of the southern, French-speaking region of Wallonia are withholding building permits for a 25-kilometer (15-mile) stretch of the Paris-Brussels line until they get guarantees that the connection to Germany, which will stop in the Walloon city of Liege, will be built. "If it ends in Liege, it has no sense," says Frank Dubois, a spokesman for the Walloon ministry of public works. "It's a dead end for our region, not an opportunity."

Flemish officials meanwhile have yet to issue permits for much of the Brussels-Cologne line that passes through Dutch-speaking territory, insisting on better soundproofing and environmental protection.

The standoff has pushed back the planned completion of the Paris-Brussels line by one year, to May 1997, at an added cost of some 3 billion Belgian francs (\$91 million). Etienne Schouppe, the head of the Belgian railways, warned recently that a "bidding war" between the French and Dutch-speaking communities would cause further delay and damage the project's financial viability.

Although Belgium's internal dispute is unique, the resulting delays are not. At their summit meeting in Corfu, Greece, on Friday and Saturday, European Union leaders are expected to approve a massive program of transportation projects, the most visible element of their efforts to boost Europe's growth and competitiveness. But many of the 11 top priority projects face a multitude of environmental, administrative and financial hurdles.

The British government will seek bids this year from private builders for a high-speed rail line from London to the Channel Tunnel, but construction will have to wait another two years for enabling legislation from Parliament, and the link is not expected to be completed before 2002.

Environmental concerns in Austria are expected to delay by more than two years the start of work on a rail-freight link between Germany and Italy via the Brenner Pass. And France and Italy have yet to agree on whether a high-speed rail line from Lyon to Turin should handle truck traffic, a decision that could boost the French tab alone from 18 billion French francs (\$3 billion) to 40 billion.

Officials at the European Commission agreed to see DELAYS, Page 12

Conseco's Bid For Kemper Exceeds GE's

Bloomberg Business News

CARMEL, Indiana — Conseco Inc. appeared Thursday to have bested General Electric Co.'s bid for Kemper Corp., offering to pay \$3.25 billion to acquire the insurance, brokerage and mutual fund company.

The offer from Conseco, which has grown by acquiring 11 insurance companies in the past 11 years, equaled \$67 a share in cash and stock, compared with \$60 a share in cash from GE Capital Corp. It would represent one of the largest insurance mergers ever.

In Stamford, Connecticut, GE Capital said that in light of Conseco's offer, it would not submit a firm bid for Kemper, AFP-Exel News reported.

Although Conseco has a market value of just \$1.3 billion, less than 2 percent of GE's, it raised a \$624 million fund for acquisitions this year.

"Conseco is big enough to pull this off if they have the cash commitments," said Ira Zuckerman, an analyst with SBS Financial Group in Westport, Connecticut.

"It fits into their style of buying companies, primarily life insurers, and squeezing them on the expense side."

A merger with Kemper, based in Long Grove, Illinois, would turn Conseco and its acquisition fund into a company with 9,000 employees, \$85 billion in assets and net revenue and premiums of \$4.2 billion.

Conseco said it had offered \$56 in cash and \$11 in stock for each Kemper share.

The company would issue between 6.6 million and 8 million shares to Kemper's stockholders, depending on the share price just before the merger is completed.

The \$3.25 billion figure is based on the number of fully diluted Kemper shares and the existing Kemper long-term debt and nonconvertible preferred stock.

Kemper has \$90 billion of life insurance in force and is America's seventh-largest mutual fund operator, with 41 funds and \$34.5 billion in assets under management.

Europe's Unisource Buys AT&T Stake

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Unisource, a Netherlands-based consortium of European telecommunications companies, said Thursday it would acquire a stake in WorldPartners Co., an AT&T Corp. venture, to provide global voice and data communications services to multinational corporations.

The deal with Unisource, a partnership among the national telecommunications companies in Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands, represents the end of a long search by AT&T for a European partner.

In the past, AT&T had talked with Deutsche Telekom, France Telecom, MCI and Britain's Energis, but no deals were made.

The alliance is not a total surprise, as AT&T and Unisource already are jointly developing a pan-European business private network for an association of 30 multinationals.

"Today's announcement attests to the global capability and strength of our alliance," said Simon Krieger, president of WorldPartners.

The companies wouldn't specify the value of Unisource's investment.

Sprint Corp. of the United States, France Telecom and Deutsche Telekom previously said they were combining forces to build a seamless international communications network for voice, data and, eventually, video.

MCI Communications Corp. — the third major U.S. long-distance telephone company after Sprint and AT&T — then won approval from the U.S. Justice Department to move forward with its international network, initially targeted at business users.

■ Olivetti and Hughes Team Up

Ing. C. Olivetti & Co. of Italy and Hughes Network Systems Inc., a unit of General Motors Corp., said they would offer satellite-based communications systems to businesses across Europe, in one of the world's smallest joint ventures in telecommunications, Erik Ipsen of the International Herald Tribune reported from London.

Germany Affirms Its Rate Stance

Reuters

POTSDAM, Germany — The Bundesbank applied verbal balm to bruised financial markets Thursday but stopped short of cutting interest rates, saying a credible policy would be its best contribution to market stability.

Addressing concerns about possible changes in the basics of Bundesbank policy head-on, President Hans Tietmeyer stressed that the monetary targeting that the Bundesbank has followed for 19 years was still in place, despite bloated M-3 money-supply growth.

"Our M-3 policy is not up for debate," he said after the central bank's annual out-of-town meeting in the East German city of Potsdam.

The Bundesbank left unchanged its leading discount rate at 4.5 percent and Lombard rate at 6 percent. The policy-making council also made no decision on the future course of its main money market rate, the securities-repurchase or repo rate.

"We think the official interest rates are at an appropriate level now," Mr. Tietmeyer said.

Mild speculation of a rate move in financial markets had focused on a cosmetic adjustment.

See RATES, Page 12

WALL STREET WATCH

Market Terms Befuddle Investors

By Jerry Knight
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — To find out how well people understand mutual funds and other investments, researchers for the Securities and Exchange Commission sat down with a group of investors in Richmond, Virginia, a few months back.

"In your own words, how would you distinguish between a money market deposit account and a money market mutual fund?" interviewer Amy O'Connell asked the panelists.

"I think that maybe a mutual fund would be a little more safe," answered one participant.

"Well, I would think the opposite," another said.

"How about you, Julia?" Ms. O'Connell asked a woman who works for the state government.

"I have no idea."

Most of the people the SEC asked did understand ordinary mutual funds that invest in stocks, but "money market" investments were another matter.

Confusion between money market accounts offered by banks and money market mutual funds offered by both banks and investment companies is rampant, the SEC's research revealed.

One basic difference is that the banks' money market accounts are protected by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., so

A 'Positive' Eurotunnel Rights Issue

Reuters

LONDON — Eurotunnel PLC SA, operator of the Channel tunnel, said on Thursday it had found buyers for two-thirds of the British part of its massive £858 million (\$1.32 billion) rights issue.

Aggressive selling of Eurotunnel shares and tumbling European stock markets ahead of the issue had prompted fears that a large chunk would be left with the underwriters.

British investors took 67.7 percent of the shares, while the remainder of the issue was sold in the market at 269.4 pence, at a discount to the company's share price.

Share analysts said the outcome was fairly positive and noted the crucial part of the issue was yet to come when results from the continental European portion, which involves mainly French investors, is announced on July 7.

The result so far covers just 25 percent of the total issue, with investors in Continental Europe accounting for 75 percent. Investors outside Britain are expected to give the issue a fairly warm reception.

"I would have thought it was a reasonable outcome," said one transport analyst at a leading British securities house.

"If you look at it historically, the French response has always been more positive than in the U.K.," said another analyst.

The 3-for-5 issue was launched May 26, at a 25 percent discount to the then-355 pence market price, as part of Eurotunnel's £1.6 billion rescue refinancing to fund it to a projected cash break-even point in 1998.

The undersea rail tunnel carried its first freight traffic a week before the issue. The tunnel will open to the public in October, but a full-scale passenger service will not start until next year.

Meanwhile, in Tokyo, the co-president, Sir Alastair Morton, said Eurotunnel hopes to generate enough cash in less than two years to be able to refinance part of its debt.

Latin American Study Cites Productivity Gains

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Latin America's debt crisis of the 1980s may not have been such a bad thing after all, according to a study on productivity by the management consultants McKinsey & Co.

The study, being released Friday, concludes that the political and economic changes wrought by that decade have paid off with surprising speed.

"Latin America is rapidly closing the gap with the developed countries," said McKinsey's Gustavo Lopez, one of the report's authors. "We did not expect to see productivity increase so dramatically."

The report is the result of a nine-month examination of labor productivity in four industries in the region's five largest economies. It reveals, though, that irrespective of the pace of change, Latin America still has a long way to go. It found that on average, productivity in the banking, processed food and steel industries ranged from 29 percent to 37 percent of the levels in the most productive industrialized nations.

Only in telecommunications was the picture markedly brighter. There, the economies of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela had an average productivity level only 20 percent below that of the United States, and productivity in the newly privatized telecommunications industry of Colombia actually led that of the United States by a small margin — though the authors noted that the U.S. industry itself suffered from a lack of full-fledged competition.

One of the most encouraging and surprising conclusions of the report is that the blame for Latin America's lagging productivity lies not with the skills, education or even attitude of labor as much as it does with management and government.

"The common wisdom suggests that a lack of labor skills hinders productivity in the region," said Mr. Lopez. "But we found that not to be the case."

Recent experience, he says, has proven that when the incentives are right, productivity can mushroom. Argentina's two privatized telecommunications companies offer the most striking example. In the last four years they have pared employment by 40 percent while increasing the number of phone lines by 60 percent. In the process, productivity in the sector improved from 32 percent of U.S. levels in 1989 to 66 percent last year.

Similarly, a combination of privatizations and prying open markets to foreign producers has seen steel production in the five nations rise by 10 percent while the industry shed nearly a third of its jobs.

Even more revealing, the report contrasts the recent performance of the state-owned phone giant Telebras in Brazil with that of a private Brazilian phone company, CTBC. The former had productivity at 59 percent of U.S. levels, while the latter actually beat the North Americans, with productivity at 103 percent of U.S. levels.

The report noted that in three industries "the way managers organize their labor force largely explains the lower levels of productivity in Latin America."

(The exception was the highly fragmented and small-scale food industry.)

More specifically, the report's authors repeatedly faulted the region's excessively "hierarchical" organizational structures, many of which have more than a dozen management layers. These, the authors said, "have created an internal need for complex bureaucratic procedures, riddled with redundant and unnecessary tasks."

Nowhere, said the authors, is that more the case than in the region's largely state-owned retail banking industry. Overall, the banking industry in the five largest Latin American nations operates at productivity less than 30 percent the U.S. level. The authors, for example, found that employees of Brazil's state-owned banks — who on average are only half as productive as their private-sector brethren — nonetheless are paid three times as much.

In the absence of competition, Mr. Lopez said, company managers have little reason to concern themselves with efficiency.

Big Blue Stages a Rebound Under Gerstner

By Laurence Zuckerman
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Anyone wondering about the brief tenure of Louis V. Gerstner Jr. as IBM's chairman and chief executive is being viewed on Wall Street need only look at the share price.

A few months after Mr. Gerstner took over in April 1993, International Business Machines Corp. stock plunged to a low of \$41. But since then, the price has risen almost 50 percent. On the New York Stock Exchange late Thursday, IBM was trading at \$61.625, down 37.5 cents.

That wins Mr. Gerstner a fair measure of respect, but he still has a long way to go. While many strategists and analysts are touting IBM as a buy, a number of others have cooled their ardor for the company, saying the stock cannot maintain its current growth.

"If you have ridden it up from the 40s, I think you probably should take some chips off the table," said David Wu, an analyst at S.G. Warburg & Co. That is exactly what Jay P. Stevens, an analyst at Dean Witter, has done. He began recommending the stock last summer; last week, he changed his rating to neutral from buy.

Both analysts are bullish on the long-term prospects for IBM, and they offered complimentary reviews of Mr. Gerstner's performance so far. But the company still faces major hurdles and is fully valued now, they said.

The stock price today is discounting a strong '94 and a strong '95," Mr. Wu said. "To make money from here, you have to be sure that '96 will be a good year."

Under Mr. Gerstner, an outsider who was wooed from his post as chief at RJR Nabisco Inc., IBM has tackled many of

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

June 22									
Eurocurrency Deposits									
1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	1 1/2 years	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Key Money Rates									
1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	1 1/2 years	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Other Dollar Values									
1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	1 1/2 years	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Forward Rates									
1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	1 1/2 years	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE

- Monday
International Conferences and Seminars
 - Tuesday
Education Directory
 - Wednesday
Business Message Center
 - Thursday
International Recruitment
 - Friday
Real Estate Marketplace, Holidays and Travel
 - Saturday
Arts and Antiques
- Plus over 300 headings in International Classified Monday through Saturday
- For further information, contact Philip Orna in Paris:
Tel: (33-1) 46 37 94 74 - Fax: (33-1) 46 37 52 12
- Herald Tribune

MARKET DIARY

Earnings Outlook
Weighs on Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The stock market declined Thursday amid concern that higher interest rates would hurt corporate earnings and lingering worries about the weak dollar.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 23.68 points, to 3,699.09, its first close below

kind of market where buyers turn into sellers in a moment." Automobile and computer stocks led the stock market's fourth slump in the past five days.

Auto stocks were hit by concern that June sales would weaken from May, partly in response to this spring's rise in interest rates. "Whenever the market gets an interest-rate cold, the auto group catches pneumonia," said David Healy, an analyst at S.G. Warburg.

General Motors fell 1 1/2 to 50 1/2, Ford lost 1 to 57 1/4, and Chrysler dropped 3/4 to 47 1/4. Technology companies fell amid doubts about the industry's earnings prospects after Lotus Development released a bearish earnings forecast this week. Lotus fell 2 1/16 to 33 1/4 on Thursday.

Cisco Systems was the most actively traded over-the-counter stock, falling 2 1/4 to 21. A SoundView Financial Group analyst downgraded the maker of computer networking products to a hold from a buy and said Cisco faced increased competition that could hurt its profit margin.

Computer disk drive makers fell after an analyst at Montgomery Securities chopped his earnings estimates for three leading companies. Seagate Technology lost 1 1/4 to 19, Quantum Corp. fell 1 1/4 to 11 1/4, and Conner Peripherals shed 3/4 to 11 1/4.

Computer disk drive makers fell after an analyst at Montgomery Securities chopped his earnings estimates for three leading companies. Seagate Technology lost 1 1/4 to 19, Quantum Corp. fell 1 1/4 to 11 1/4, and Conner Peripherals shed 3/4 to 11 1/4.

(Bloomberg, AP)

RATES: Bundesbank Holds Firm

Continued from Page 11

ment to either the Lombard rate or the repo rate to add a weak dollar and give a boost to nervous German bonds and shares.

German share and bond markets, recovering gradually from sharp falls at the start of the

day that he was concerned about the level of the dollar, which has fallen to around 1.60 Deutsche marks from 1.64 DM late last week, and said Group of Seven officials were watching developments carefully.

"I have noted Lloyd Bentsen's comments," Mr. Tietmeyer said. "Of course the Bundesbank is not interested in a weak dollar."

"The Bundesbank is basically interested in a currency rate stability, which is based on fundamentals," he said.

In New York, the dollar closed mixed against major currencies. It fell to 1.6040 Deutsche marks from 1.6054 DM Wednesday but rose to 101.35 yen from 101.00 yen. The dollar also ended at 1.3505 Swiss francs, flat from Wednesday, but slipped to 5.4830 French francs from 5.4853. The pound rose to \$1.5385 from \$1.5320.

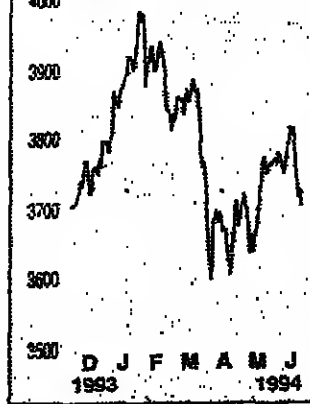
Foreign Exchange

week, registered only mild disappointment when no rate cut was delivered.

But, as expected, the Bundesbank gave strong verbal aid to markets by stressing that current inflation fears were unfounded and that a weak dollar was not in Germany's interests.

Speaking just two weeks before a summit meeting of Group of Seven officials in Naples, Mr. Tietmeyer made clear that Germany also backed U.S. views that inflation in America was under control.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said on Wednesday

The Dow
Daily closings of the
Dow Jones industrial average

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
GenCorp	5137	47 1/4	48	+1/4
Kemper	4791	65	66	+1/4
Johnson	2652	34 1/2	35	+1/4
Pratt	2529	29 1/4	30	+1/4
Eastman	2529	29 1/4	30	+1/4
Johnson	2529	29 1/4	30	+1/4
Eastman	2529	29 1/4	30	+1/4
Johnson	2529	29 1/4	30	+1/4
Eastman	2529	29 1/4	30	+1/4
Johnson	2529	29 1/4	30	+1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Cisco	14523	20 1/4	21	-1/4
Seagate	14523	20 1/4	21	-1/4
Quantum	14523	20 1/4	21	-1/4
Conner	14523	20 1/4	21	-1/4
Seagate	14523	20 1/4	21	-1/4
Quantum	14523	20 1/4	21	-1/4
Conner	14523	20 1/4	21	-1/4
Seagate	14523	20 1/4	21	-1/4
Quantum	14523	20 1/4	21	-1/4

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
GenCorp	5137	47 1/4	48	+1/4
Kemper	4791	65	66	+1/4
Johnson	2652	34 1/2	35	+1/4
Pratt	2529	29 1/4	30	+1/4
Eastman	2529	29 1/4	30	+1/4
Johnson	2529	29 1/4	30	+1/4
Eastman	2529	29 1/4	30	+1/4
Johnson	2529	29 1/4	30	+1/4
Eastman	2529	29 1/4	30	+1/4

Market Sales

	Today	Prev.
	4:00	cons.
NYSE	298.1	304.55
Amex	21.1	20.97
Nasdaq	273.99	263.70

in millions.

Market Sales

DELAYS: Eur

Continued from Page 11

knowledge the problems but say their program for trans-Eu-

Market Sales

delays. That is one of the reasons why we have initiated the exercise, to try to inspire the member states to overcome the difficulties," said Lars Mitek, an aide to the economics com-

Market Sales

work program.

Market Sales

Cascode	7 1/2	7 1/2	Cascode	7 1/2
Dominion Text A	6 1/4	6	Handelsbank	
Donohue A	11 1/4	11 1/2	Investor B	
McMillan B1	17 1/4	17 1/4	Norsk Hydro	
Natl Bk Canada	8 1/4	8 1/4	Procardia A	
Power Corp.	18 1/4	18 1/4	Sandvik B	
Quebec Tel		20	SCA-A	
Quebecor A	16 1/2	16 1/2	S-E Banken	
Quebecor B	16 1/2	16 1/2	Skandia F	
Telelobe	18 1/4	17 1/4	Skanska	
			SKB	

Market Sales

Previous Prices		Affairs/Events
Paris		Previous 1
Accor	643 643	
Air Liquide	742 745	
Alcatel Alsthom	685 576	
Axa	231 223.20	
Banque (Cie)	570 530	
BIC	1185 1166	

Amcor	Sy
ANZ	
RSHP	

Market Sales

Cut Perour	1682	1770	Comico
C.C.F.	216.20	21.70	CRA
Cerus	99.90	100.20	CSR
Chargeurs	1332	1321	Fosters & Co
Ciments Franc	281	282	Goodman F
Club Med	390	385	ICI Australia
Elf-Aquitaine	404	396.90	Asaplan
Elf-Sonaf	N.A.	815	MIM
Euro Disney	16	17.50	Nat Aust Bo
Gen. Eaux	2277	2259	News Corp
Havas	433	425.90	Nine Netw

Market Sales

Evon. Edw	306	309	Nmady Pose
Oregl (L)	1110	1112	QCT Resour
L.V.M.H.	856	853	Santas
Morra-Hachette	104	105.40	TN7
Michelle B	214.80	213.30	Western Mh
Afoulinez	125.50	134	Westpac Bar
Paribas	354.50	350.20	Woodside
Pechiney Inli	148.50	154	All ordinari
Pernod-Ricci	374.10	368.00	Previous : 2
Peugeot	794	783	
Pineau Print	852	830	

Market Sales

St. Gen.	509	498	Akai Electr
S&P	573	570	Asahi Chem
St. Generale	573	570	Asahi Glass
Suez	273.90	272	Bank of Tok
Thomson-CSF	168.80	173.76	Bridgestone
Telal	317	309	Canon
U.A.P.	147.80	147.80	Casio
Veale	235	237	Dai Nippon
CAC 48 Index: 1939.82			Daiwa House
Previous: 1917.84			Daiwa Secur

Market Sales

Banco de Brasil	45	46.99	Hilachi
Banespa	22	31.50	Hilachi Cabl
Bradesco	14.80	15	Honda
Brasim	560	560	Ila Yakoda
Cemig	107	106	Itchu
Eletrobras	475	490	Japan Airline
Iatubanco	435	445	Kajima
Lght	490	530	Kansai Power
Parana panema	38	38	Kawasaki Sh
Petrobras	228	236	Kirio Brew
			Komatsu

Market Sales

Vote Rita Duce	243	745
Varig	240	220
<hr/>		
Bovespa Index : 21.400		
Previous : 32.325		
<hr/>		
Singapore		
Cerebos	8	7.95
CEC	4.70	4.40
NGK Insulator		
NEC		

Market Sales

Golden Hope Pl	2.89	2.57	Nippon Yusen
How For	3.08	3.12	Nissan
Hume Industries	5.50	5.30	Namura Sec
Inchape	5.65	5.50	NTT
Kepel	10.60	10.80	Olympus Opt
Ki, Kepang	3.58	3.66	Pioneer
Lam Chang	1.46	1.46	Ricoh
Malayan Banka	8.40	8.40	Sanyo Elec
MCBC foreign	13.20	12	Shafa
OVA	6	6	Shimizu
QUE	8.55	8.52	Shinetsu Cha
	1.20	1.20	

Market Sales

Spore Land	7.45	7.55	Sumitomo Corp
Spore Press	15.40	15.90	Taisei Corp
Sing Steamship	3.86	3.84	Taisei Marine
Spore Telecom	3.42	3.42	Taisoda Chem
Straits Trading	3.62	3.64	TDK
UOB foreign	12.40	12.30	Tellin
UOL	2.21	2.20	Tokyo Marine
Straits Times Ind.	2258.45		Tohya Elec
Previous:	2253.30		Toscon Print
			Toray Ind.
			Toshiba

Market Sales

Alcoa A	377	373	Nikkei 225 :
Asstro A	152	147	Previous : 26
Atlas Copco	85	86	Toxix Index
Electrolux B	365	357	Previous : 34
Frigison	387	387	

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1212.1	1212.1	1212.1	1212.1	-23.68
Transp.	1212.1	1212.1	1212.1	1212.1	-1.01
Comp	1212.1	1212.1	1212.1	1212.1	-1.70

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SP 100	428.8	414.1	414.1	414.1	-2.44
Indus	428.8	414.1	414.1	414.1	-2.44
Transp.	428.8	414.1	414.1	414.1	-1.01

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	298.1	298.1	298.1	298.1	-23.68
Indus	298.1	298.1	298.1	298.1	-1.01
Transp.	298.1	298.1	298.1	298.1	-1.01

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	-1.70
Indus	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	-1.01
Transp.	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	-1.01

AMEX Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	-1.01
Indus	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	-1.01
Transp.	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	-1.01

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DJ Bond	101.35	101.35	101.35	101.35	-0.05
10 Yr	101.35	101.35	101.35	101.35	-0.05
30 Yr	101.35	101.35	101.35	101.35	-0.05

NYSE Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	298.1	298.1	298.1	298.1	-23.68
Indus	298.1	298.1	298.1	298.1	-1.01
Transp.	298.1	298.1	298.1	298.1	-1.01

NASDAQ Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	-1.70
Indus	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	-1.01
Transp.	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	-1.01

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	1.18	1.18
Copper	1.18	1.18
Gold	1.18	1.18

Market Sales

But the delays have undermined the commission's goal of launching a big new borrowing program to mobilize support for the networks and fill a f

Market Sales

(\$6 billion) out of 32 billion
 Ecus to be spent in the next
 years.

Despite continued approval
 from the commission president

Market Sales

Close Prev.	Close
-------------	-------

Market Sales

118	117	Agnico Eagle	16%
103	101	Air Canada	6%
107	104	Alberta Energy	20%
47.30	47	Am Barrick Res	23-34
107	105	BCE	45%
148	150	Bk Nova Scotia	24
142	142	BC Gas	13%
368	353	BC Telecom	22-24
101	100	Bramalea	0.23
348	350	Brunswick	9%
		C&P	17%

Market Sales

Can Tire A	10 1/4
Confor	17 1/2
Cora	3.80
CCL Ind A	8 1/4
Cineplex	5
Cominco	21 1/2
Comwest Expl	24 1/2
CSA Mat A	10 1/4
Dofasco	19 1/2
Dynalco	0.80

Market Sales

1.30	1.33	Fletcher Choll A	16%
10.50	10.80	FPI	4.80
1.95	1.90	Genira	0.46
3.07	3.11	Gulf Cda Res	4.40
10.80	10.68	Hees Iell	12
8.63	8.35	Hemlo Gld Mines	12%
4.40	4.30	Hollinger	14%
3.43	3.42	Horsham	19%
4.31	4.27	Hudson's Bay	26%
2.92	2.87	Imasco	33%

Market Sales

8.84	8.70	Lablaw Co	20
4.33	4.30	Mackenzie	74
4.55	4.75	Magna Int'l A	564
Index : 2022.58		Maple Leaf	1136
90		Mortimire	24
		Mark Res	87
		Molson A	204
		Nama Ind A	51
		Noranda Inc	243
		Noranda Forest	114

Market Sales

1590	1530	Pagurin A	3.65
1640	1620	Placer Dome	30 3/4
1760	1740	Poco Petroleum	9 1/2
1360	1340	PWA Corp	0.45
1940	1870	Rayrock	18
1530	1510	Renaissance	28
1820	1750	Rogers B	19 1/4
4700	4530	Rothmans	72
2300	2260	Royal Bank Can	20 1/4
2240	2190	Seafire Res	13 1/4
1120	1120	Scotch Moss	7 1/4

Market Sales

5240	5700	Sherritt Gordon	11 3/4
731	719	S.H.L. Systematse	9 1/4
724	715	Southern	17 1/4
900	945	Star Aerospace	14 1/4
2640	2570	Strico A	7 1/4
411	409	Talman Emerg	27 1/4
1180	1160	Teck B	23
950	946	Thomson	15 1/2
719	707	Toronto Dominion	19 1/4
7060	6950	Torstar B	23 1/4
1830	1780	Transalta Util	13 1/4

Market Sales

792	774	Unicorp Energy	1.30
1290	1160		
820	790	TSE 300 Index	4834.50
1050	1040	Previous	4947.70
1950	1940		
1240	1230		
1090	1050		
1370	1350		
1080	1040		
750	730		
362	352		

Zurich	
Adia Intl B	237
Akquisuisse B new	645
BBC Brwn Bv B	1186
Ciba Grn B	878

Market Sales

1220	1210	Imperial Court B	2135
1210	1150	Jelmoli B	535
2880	2840	Landis Gvr R	809
975	965	Moenpencil B	435
578	566	Nestle R	1115
1820	1780	Oertli, Buehrle R	121
754	749	Parsons Hld B	1600
2220	2190	Roche Hld PC	6425
6120	6070	Saira Republic	120
2120	2070	Sonoma B	731
527	509	Schindler B	7475
940	934	Sulzer AG	895

Market Sales

1810	7680	Swissair R	770
4830	4790	US3 B	1147
556	547	Winterthur B	705
1280	1240	Zurich Ass B	1325
2140	2090		
1010	1060	S&P Index: 328.92	
3570	3530	Previous: 321.36	
730	742		
822	814		
2200	2170		
965	947		

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Market Sales

NYSE	Today	Prev.
NYSE	298.1	304.5
Amex	21.1	20.7
Nasdaq	22.9	23.7

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	-0.05
Copper	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	-0.05
Gold	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	-0.05

Metals

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	-0.05
Copper	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	-0.05
Gold	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	-0.05

Financial

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	298.1	298.1	298.1	298.1	-23.68
Indus	298.1	298.1	298.1	298.1	-1.01
Transp.	298.1	298.1	298.1	298.1	-1.01

3-MONTH EURO (LIVE)

Dec	91.58	91.43	91.53
Mar	91.23	91.12	91.23
Jun	91.04	90.93	91.03
Sep	90.83	90.71	90.82
Dec	90.65	90.56	90.63
Mar	90.46	90.38	90.46
Jun	90.30	90.24	90.30

Est. volume: 65,131. Open Int.: 526

3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIPF)
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European Union

Hopefuls / The Queue Gets Longer

Vote of Confidence: Those Who Want In

In the last few weeks, the European Union has received major votes of support from countries outside the Union. One after the other, Europe's non-EU governments and their citizens, separately or together, are expressing an unprecedented willingness to join the EU. One of these votes made the front pages. In a whopping two-to-one majority, Austrians voted in favor of joining the Union. Munich's Süddeutsche Zeitung called the vote "both the expression of and catalyst for a groundswell of pro-EU sentiment."

Other "votes," although equally significant, received less attention in the world media. At a mini-summit, the Visegrad Four — the Czech and Slovak Republics, Hungary and Poland — repeated their demand for fast-track admission to the EU. The countries had new, compelling arguments to advance for their bids: their strongly expanding economies and exports and growing ties to the EU.

These successes underpin the region's new confidence in its dealings with the EU. "When we join the EU, we will do so as a country capable of making a positive contribution to the Union's further development and not as one further burdening its finances," says Vladimir Dlouhy, the Czech Republic's minister of industry and trade.

While the Central and East Europeans were voicing a change in attitude, Iceland's Social Democrats were manifesting a surprising change of heart. At their convention, the party leader and foreign minister, Jon Baldvin Hannibalsson, stated that Iceland would "probably" apply for admission to the EU by the end of the year. To overcome diehard local resistance, Mr.

Hannibalsson is reportedly counting on the "me-too effect." Iceland's Nordic neighbors Sweden, Norway and Finland have recently reached agreement with the EU on admission, and their referendums on ratification are set for autumn. Recently, key political parties in all three countries swung behind the campaign for a Yes vote.

Relegated to a page filler was the Swiss government's decision to mount yet another full-scale campaign to overcome popular resistance to membership in the EU. This move came on the heels of an announcement by Liechtenstein that it was "uncoupling" its EU membership aspirations from those of Switzerland, its associate.

Not making the papers at all was the European Commission's positive evaluation of the membership bids of Cyprus and Malta.

Each of these groups of applicants — the Northern and Central European "haves," the Central and East European "quick risers" and the Mediterranean-belt "tourist paradises" — has its own set of reasons for joining the EU, and each has its own method of going about it. But all of the 11 countries currently seeking membership — and the 15 others considering it — share a basic perception about the EU.

"Non-member countries have a vantage point when it comes to making an objective judgment as to how well the EU is working," says Kurt Biedenkopf, prime minister of the German state of Saxony, "as they can view its workings in its entirety. I think their judgment is that the EU is a highly functional, integrated market."

For many of the applicant countries, the crucial difference membership would bring is a voice in the



Much has been written about the growing pains of the European Union and its single market. But what hasn't gotten as much attention is where the EU is working. The removal of customs barriers, standardization of products and practices, free competition in formerly closed sectors, the lifting of tariffs and exchange controls — all these have transformed the way the EU does business.

EU's deliberations. Other changes would not be dramatic, because nearly all of these countries already have extensive association agreements with the Union. As the Central and East Europeans have been showing, these association agreements can be "tantalizing" to membership, as a German business weekly

recently stated. Undeterred by waves of protectionism and other forms of "national egocentrism," these countries have steadily whittled away at quotas and conventions.

Today, the EU maintains association agreements with countries ranging from Latvia to Israel. Terry Swartzberg

Institutions / Creating a True Union

Parliament Seeks A Delicate Balance

For many, the European Parliament has always seemed like a large and lush political backwater. Now, however, the stereotype is changing. The European Parliament could soon mean more than legislative powers largely limited to reviews, amendments and vetoes. The members of the new European Parliament, which convenes in Strasbourg on July 19, are, as never before, in a coalition to bring about this transformation.

The results of European parliamentary voting this month again proved, to paraphrase the late U.S. House Speaker Tip O'Neill, that all politics is national. The results, as in the previous three European parliamentary elections dating back to 1979, were difficult to characterize on a pan-European basis.

In most countries, the results were explained as a reaction to the existing national government rather than a mandate for European Union policies. The results were interpreted as good for the right and bad for the left, yet Britain's Labor Party is going to be the largest national bloc and, overall, Socialists gained at least a dozen seats and will have more than 200, the most of any stripe on the political spectrum. In the 567-member European Parliament.

Much of the uncertainty about the European Parliament can be blamed

on its inherent structural problems. It has never been a true legislative body in the sense of most of the world's democratic parliaments; its primary legislative power comes from amendments and vetoes, rather than initiating new law.

The national governments of the EU's member countries have been chiefly interested in their own priorities and in trying to use European issues to keep themselves in office. Naturally, they have been reluctant to share power with the EU, since that would weaken their own governments and undermine their national sovereignty.

This has not been lost on the voters. Until the European Union becomes more important in their lives and the European Parliament assumes more power in determining EU policy, the declining turnouts in European parliamentary elections — down to 56.6 percent this month — will probably continue.

Some skeptics believe the European Parliament cannot gain credibility with the public as a democratic institution until it is able to initiate legislation and until its members are elected on a EU-wide basis. Instead of country by country, on this point, the 12 member countries cannot yet coordinate their voting rules or even the day on which the balloting is

Continued on page 19

Communications / The New Countdown

Telecoms Anticipate 1998 Deadline

This time, it is 1998 and telecommunications that are mobilizing the EU's forces and reshaping its markets. Nineteen-ninety-two has come — and stayed. Nineteen-ninety-eight is at hand, and the similarities with its predecessor are striking.

Like 1992, 1998 is about the creation of a single market through the elimination of such obstacles to free competition as restrictions and monopolies. In the case of 1998, this open market will be in telecommunications services. As was the case with 1992, impressive figures on this market's size, needs and potential are being cited. A study commissioned by Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale, the Bavarian bank, recently reported that the international telecommunications sector's annual turnover is set to double to \$1 trillion by the end of the decade.

This rise, states the report, would make telecommunications "the world economy's pre-eminent sector" — a sector in which the EU holds a 25 percent share. According to the Trans European Network (TEN), a working group chaired by EU Vice President Henning Christophersen, the upgrading of the EU's telecommunications infrastructure will cost 140 billion Ecus (\$185 billion) over the next five years, generating vast quantities of further business for EU companies.

As was the case for 1992, these heavy figures are being accompanied by even heavier visions. Telecommunications are inducing "a new industrial revolution in Europe," in the words of the Bangemann group, named after its chairman, EU Commissioner Martin Bangemann. According to the group, the fruits of this revolution will be a "networked" union. The EU's greater productivity and efficiency will be achieved by companies enjoying immediate and equal access to the information required to operate

at high rates of efficiency. Indeed, if EU heads of state endorse the principle of competing networks at this week's summit, the European Commission could take immediate steps to liberalize telecommunications infrastructure in the Union.

In a scenario again reminiscent of 1992, all of the EU's telecommunications companies are racing to prepare for life in the post-1998 world, without really knowing what it will be like. Their pace has been so fast, in fact, that most major telecom producers and suppliers — with several notable exceptions — would like to see the date brought forward.

The exceptions include Deutsche Bundespost Telekom and France Telecom. Their reasons for opposing this move are simple. Nineteen-ninety-eight means the loss of their key monopoly on public standard (speech-related) telephone services, and they need time to get ready.

To do so, they are going private — France Telecom in 1994, according to French official sources, and Deutsche Telekom in mid-1996. These privatizations involve the acquisition of new capital via stock-exchange flotations and the reworking of pension plans and work-force regulations. This will not be simple. In the German company's case, becoming a private-sector company will involve the passing or modification of some 300 laws.

In a further parallel to 1992, this pending date has already triggered new alliances, entries and approaches. France Telecom and Deutsche Telekom have announced the formation of a wide-ranging working arrangement. At its heart is the reformation of Eutelsat. This "old-new" subsidiary (it was originally founded in 1992, but founded) is to provide corporate customers with worldwide communication systems management and

data communication services. To give this 1 billion Ecu partnership the requisite worldwide reach, the two companies have entered into an alliance with Sprint, the third-largest U.S. long distance telecommunications carrier. To cement their partnership, they are taking a 20 percent stake in Sprint, at a cost of 7 billion Deutsche marks (\$4.3 billion).

In early June, the Gesellschaft für Datenfunk (GfD) received a license to launch data communication services. To that end, this German-French consortium is investing 500 million DM in its broadcast network. GfD has some powerful assets — the power masts and lines of RWE, the consortium's leader and Germany's largest provider of electricity. According to Der Spiegel, in preparation for the launching of GfD, RWE has already laid thousands of kilometers of high-capacity fiber-optic cable. This would constitute Germany's second national telecommunications grid should GfD, as widely expected, enter into the standard speech-services sector.

GfD is only one of three such "electricity to telecoms" consortia in Germany. Other such consortia are being formed throughout the EU.

A major new technology, the "telecommunications nexus," neatly incorporates the several hundred components of Europe's telecommunications sector. Each of the different services (speech, fax, data transmission, teleworking, teleconferencing, E-mail), carriers (standard, ISDN, upgraded ISDN, satellite-based, radio-based and their combinations) and each of the different categories of service and equipment providers and end-users and their positionings are plotted as a single point. This nexus is reportedly in regular use among the groups working to establish the EU's post-1998 telecommunications market. T.S.



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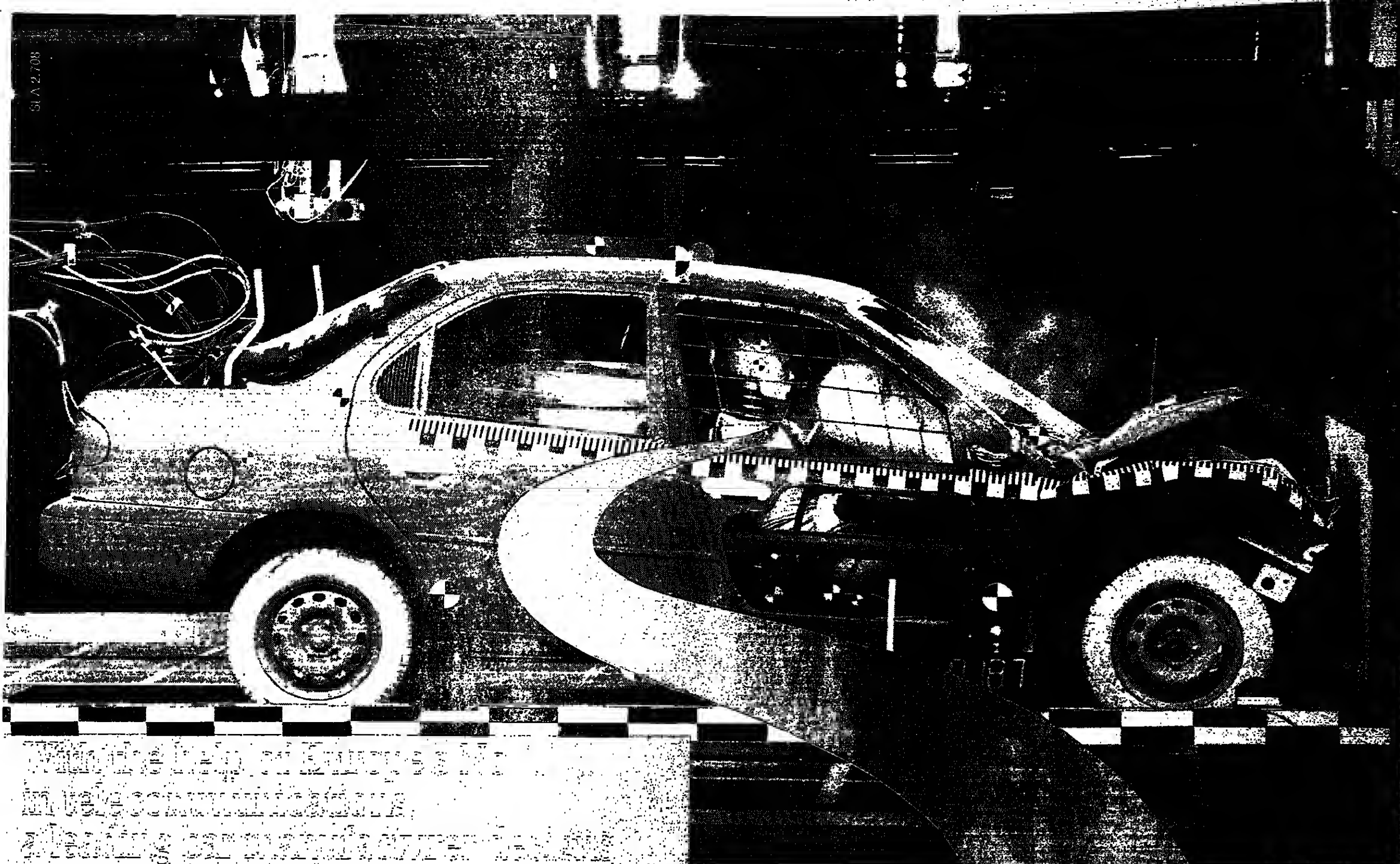


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This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. • Timothy Harper, a writer and lawyer, is the author of "Cracking the New European Markets" (John Wiley & Sons, New York). • David Hermges is a writer based in Vienna. • Terry Swartzberg is a Munich-based business writer. • Alan Tiller is the author of "Guide to Business Travel Europe" and a contributor to The Times of London.

TO OUR READERS IN LUXEMBOURG

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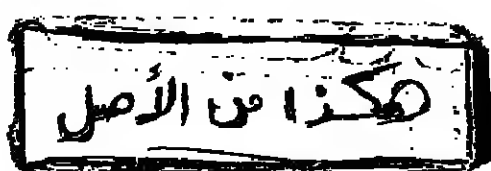
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Deregulation / No Pain, No Gain

Airlines Begin to Move Out From Governmental Shelter

The tragicomic scene at Orly Airport outside Paris in mid-June could have been straight out of an old Peter Sellers movie. French demonstrators, banner wavers and even regional folklore groups sought to hinder the start of British Airways flights from Orly to London, a concession granted under Europe's air liberalization laws.

The demonstrators were partly successful in delaying some flights, but the outcome seemed to confirm that the European Union's highly complicated airline deregulation was under way. British Airways, of course, has led a "crusade" against government control through its successful privatization, its establishment of an airline in Germany and its entry into the French market through the purchase of major regional French carrier TAT.

As last year's landing-strip riots at Paris's Charles de Gaulle airport showed, however, unions backed by national pride in possessing a flag-carrying airline are not giving in easily to ideas of market freedom.

Major carriers such as Lufthansa, Air France and Iberia are headed for privatization, but their workers are not prepared for the shock of what happened at British Airways when it went from state to private ownership. Some 20,000 jobs were shed, routes were reduced and assets sold. Now profits have returned, productivity has increased and jobs have come back.

Two men, above all, are fighting the state funding of European airlines. One is Geoffrey Lipman, president of the Brussels-based World Travel and Tourism Council, the industry's most powerful lobby. He commented after the Orly events: "If liberalization of trade were to be held hostage to protectionist demonstrators, as happened at Orly, we would still be in the steam age. The past three years have demonstrated more than ever during hard times that U.S. deregulation and European liberalization are here to stay. The problem is the lack of a truly liberal, competitive environment that allows airlines to operate like other businesses."

The big subsidized carriers are demanding one last swig from the state bottle. Against them stands the other crusader for open skies, Sir Michael Bishop. The head of British Midland, Britain's second-largest carrier, he is a longtime champion of cheaper fares — witness his Diamond-class business-class fares between Britain and Europe, a virtual two-for-one deal.

Sir Michael does not mince words. "Ninety percent of European Union air routes continue to be operated through state-owned airline monopolies or duopolies," he says. "Only 26 routes are served by more than three carriers. Of the 15 busiest cross-border routes in Europe, 10 continue to be served by the two national airlines of the countries concerned. You can count on the fingers of one hand the major air routes in the European Union where fares have fallen in the past 40 years."

Lower fares are coming — slowly. British Airways and British Midland have shown the way. Privatization seems the answer once British Airways-style shocks have been accepted by Europe's unions.

By 1997, European airlines will have complete freedom in choosing which routes they wish to serve, which countries they wish to operate between and, within certain limits, the fares to be charged.

For the moment, complex issues of national pride and jobs are hindering deregulation, as the Orly incident showed. However, as Sir Michael states: "Over the past few years, in the face of intense opposition from some quarters, the European Commission has moved bravely and decisively to open up the airline market to competition with its famous 'Third Package' of measures." Eventually, we may see the Italians operating between Aberdeen and Stavanger.

Alan Tillier

Services / The True Transnationals

While Information Travels, Providers Can Stay Home

The figures indicate that in one key area, the single European market's basic aspirations have not yet been realized. The service sector accounts for 64.6 percent of the European Union's gross domestic product, 60.3 percent of its jobs — and only 18.4 percent of intra-Union exports.

Nonetheless, the post-1992 EU features a rapidly expanding, relatively free market in transnational services. This market was created by EU legislation and fanned by EU-induced demand. It is also spawning a number of spin-offs in the fields of education and research services.

For understandable reasons, the EU's market for services is undercounted. These services take the form of vast numbers of legal documents, blueprints, statistical analyses, learned opinions and environmental audits. Much of this information is provided via computer, fax and telephone lines.

Since these lines have no customs stations at their border crossings, it is not possible to monitor these transnational services by standard methods. Not counted, for instance, are the reported 10,000 people making Scotland one of Europe's teleworking centers, or Dublin's corps of offshore investment salespeople. Also not included are Rostock's CAD/CAM experts, who send their component designs via multimedia connections to shipyards throughout Europe, and Baden-Württemberg's long-distance mechanics, who use satellite links and on-site microprocessors to repair machines located thousands of kilometers away.

To tabulate this growth, service industry experts are resorting to such esoteric indicators as the number of "non-local-language offshore policies" written by the EU's insurers, or that of personnel recruitment advertisements placed by non-local agencies.

Another closely watched indicator is the proliferating number of multisource data banks. In various stages of development, they link national authorities, agencies and companies into EU-wide information networks. Feeding on these networks are so-called Euroexperts, whose expertise and forms of organization are pan-European in scope.

The EU was instrumental in the creation of these networks, often providing funding. EU institutions also cleared the way for their use by the Euroexperts.

Also partially funded by the EU is the European Institute's European Economics program. Now in its fourth year and held at the campus of the University of Saarbrücken, the program has been designed as a breeding ground for a new generation of Euroexperts. Graduates earn the Master of Business Administration Europe and Master of Economics Europe degrees.

T.S.

Flashes / EU News

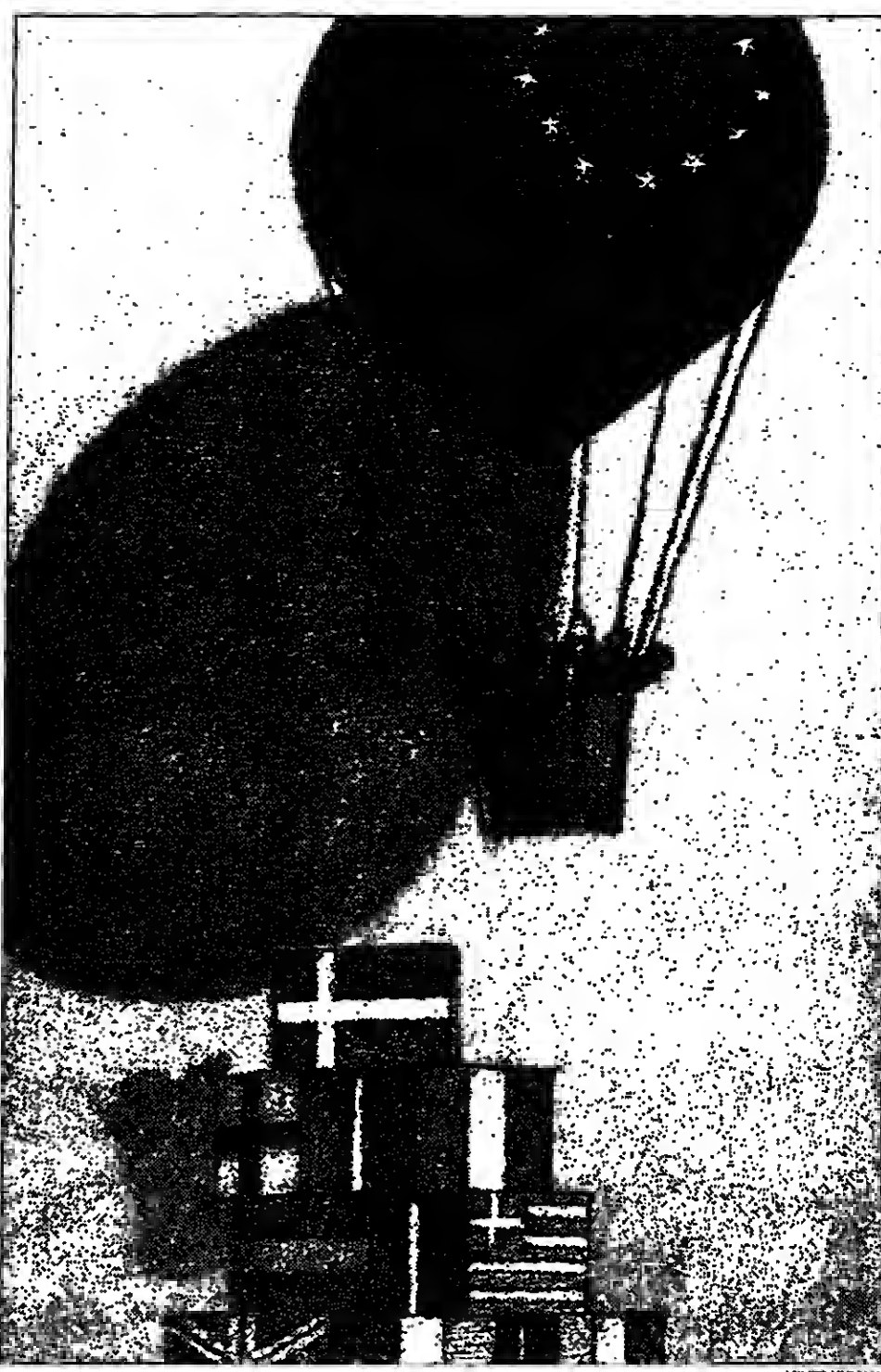
Business Briefs: Regions, Repositioning and Equine Rights

Even before the June 12 referendum on Austria's accession to the EU, St. Pölten, capital of the province of Lower Austria, was confidently flying the 12-starred blue-and-gold flag and seeing itself as a bridgehead to the neighboring countries of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary. The potential opportunities for St. Pölten in this "New Europe" were outlined by Wolfgang Streitenberger, director of NOPLAN, the planning company for the city's administrative sector, due for completion in 1996. "To my mind, there is no more European region than Lower Austria. A humanly dimensioned city such as St. Pölten, with its high standard of living, can and should enhance the qualities of urbanism and urbanity that are disappearing from the large cities of Europe." With this in mind, a whole self-contained cultural district is being built adjoining the governmental area, intended to show that in a Europe of the Regions a city like St. Pölten can compete effectively even with a metropolis like Vienna, 60 kilometers (37 miles) away. "It is important," says Mr. Streitenberger, "that small communities remain optimistic when confronted with the EU colossus." David Hermges

Since the introduction of the single market, European Union financial houses have been availing themselves of the freedom to expand into new markets. An unforeseen element has been the wave of finance houses recasting and repositioning themselves. A parallel development has been the change in the nature of privately held companies going public and international. "There is nothing new about companies based in Germany and other national European markets seeking capital abroad," says Uli Kaen at the Munich office of Europäische Investitions S.A. "America's stocks and securities exchanges — plus, to a lesser extent, London and Luxembourg — have traditionally been main sources of venture capital for the Continent's young, high-tech companies. Today, however, in the wake of the financial markets' new internationalism, whole corporate sectors, including Germany's once-staid small and medium-sized businesses, have decided to profit from the greater openness and liquidity characteristic of New York and other leading international financial centers. Our group's role is to provide access to those centers." To do so, the Europäische Investitions group secures listings for its corporate customers on the NASDAQ and other exchanges.

T.S.

Working to improve the welfare of the EU's equine population is the International League for the Protection of Horses, which has launched a campaign to bring about changes in the European regulations covering the transportation of horses for slaughter. According to the British-based charity, whose Continental subsidiary is located in Paris, a Europe-wide petition is being circulated protesting against the conditions under which horses are currently shipped within the EU, and calling for revised standards to be applied to animals coming from outside its borders. The League hopes to place the petition before the European Parliament and Council of Ministers in July.



MILES HYMAN

Institutions / Creating a True Union

Parliament's Current Task: Maintaining Delicate Balance

Continued from page 17

held. On other hand, there are several key tests looming for the European Parliament — opportunities to enhance its real power as well as its public image. First, the heads of the 12 governments are about to pick a successor to European Commission President Jacques Delors. The European Parliament has veto power over the choice, which it is unlikely to use for fear of further straining the already fragile EU structure.

It is equally unlikely, however, that the 12 heads of government will pick a president obviously unacceptable to a majority — or even a significant minority — of Euro MPs. This means that the prospective candidates are being careful to forge political alliances with Euro MPs. Euro MPs, meanwhile, are more likely to support a candidate who thinks the European Parliament should have more power in the near future.

In addition, the European Parliament will hold confirmation hearings on appointees to the European Commission, the EU's chief policymaking arm. A country or a prospective commissioner not promising to support expanded European parliamentary powers could end up being embarrassed.

If the European Commission or the member nations do not bow to the Parliament's demands for more legislative authority, then Euro MPs could also scuttle expansion plans.

A long-range test will be the 1996 inter-governmental review of the Maastricht treaty. This constitutional review, mandated by the treaty itself, could be a major step in raising the Parliament to equal status with the European Commission. That is what the last Parliament demanded, but the proposal has opposition, notably from Britain and France.

What role the European Parliament plays in that review — a key step in determining the future of European political and economic union — will in large part decide what role Euro MPs play in the European Union of the 21st century.

One thing, though, is certain. The new Euro MPs and the new EU president, whoever it is, cannot stand by and wait for the member governments to hand over power. It is up to them, individually and as an institution, to generate enthusiasm among the general population, gain support from national governments and gather power at the European level.

Timothy Harper

Travel Industry / Hardy Perennial

Tourism Sector Is Back in Bloom

Boom times look to be back again for tourism in the European Union. People are spending and traveling again. Traffic in the first quarter of this year rose 9 percent as discounted air tickets, hotel reductions and attractive packages helped push the industry toward recovery.

Classical holiday destinations in the Mediterranean such as Spain, France, Italy and Greece are benefiting from the drop in tourism in other countries in the region, notably the former Yugoslavia, Turkey and Egypt. This redistribution of travelers is helping EU destinations from Britain to Greece.

The latter is set to go above the 10 million mark for visitors this year. (Local advice: avoid island-hopping in July and August, when the boats are expected to be crammed in this record summer.)

Europe, which had 296.5 million arrivals last year (up 2 percent from 1992) and tourist receipts of \$16.6 billion (up 5.7 percent), is the world's largest tourist destination after the United States. Airline sales are up, according to both the International Air Transport Association and the Association of European Airlines.

Tourism, already Europe's largest industry, is a major source of jobs. The importance of this has not escaped the European Union, which is increasingly allocating money from its considerable regional budget for tourist projects, be they roads on Greek islands or entertainment parks in Ireland. European Union aid for tourist projects within the 12 countries has recently risen to 2.3 billion Ecus (\$2.7 billion), with the European Investment Bank adding another billion Ecus.

France expects its impressive total of 60 million visitors in 1993 to be repeated, giving the country a massive tourism surplus. Spain expects 56 million visitors following the devaluation of the peseta and new efforts to increase the price-quality ratio in hotels.

Italy, which has managed to hold down its hotel prices, expects a 10 percent jump in the number of tourists, rising to as high as 50 percent in Sicily.

Behind the impressive figures — IATA showed passenger totals climbing 12 percent in March — the industry is engaged in a new round of airline mergers or links, such as the one between Alitalia and Continental, the latter being the pacesetter in cross-Atlantic cost-cutting.

Major travel-agency agreements like the one between France's Wagons-Lits Travel and the U.S.-based Carlson offer both the business and holiday traveler cheap fare-scanning systems. The venerable Thomas Cook agency, now German-owned, is doing the same, and is probably best placed for plane and train reservations across Europe. Its new European train guide is a modern version of that of Grand Tour days.

A range of bargains is available for this season's traveler, be it at a three-star hotel or at Britain's prestigious Savoy group, which is offering a double at Claridge's for £160 (\$240) a night and a £35 meal. A two-course meal for £8 a head at London's Simpson's-in-the-Strand must be one of the season's best bargains.

Hoteliers are saying the recession is over and are doing their best to encourage the upturn. While much has been said about lower occupancy at the top end of the market, this is contradicted by the fierce battles for control of major luxury groups that have come onto the market, such as the Italian Ciga chain, among the best in Europe, and the Meridien branch of Air France.

Even this category of hotels offers services that were unknown a few years ago. Rooms at the Conrad Hotel in London, for example, are bigger than many European apartments. Workstations are installed at most Hilton International hotels. The Lucien Barriere resort group in France at Deauville, La Beule and Cannes is offering rates of little more than \$100 a night with golf, tennis, riding and sailing thrown in. This may be Europe's best deal.

Double air-mile deals abound, as well as free overnight stays on several outbound destinations, like free rooms in Bologna and Turin on Alitalia out of London. The Scots have worked out similar deals with Air France in Paris.

The Channel Tunnel, when it becomes fully operational, will give a tremendous boost to European tourism, as will the growing hook-up between high-speed trains and airports.

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SPORTS

Rockets Ride to First NBA Title, Burying Knicks' Hopes, 90-84

Olajuwon Adds an MVP With a 25-Point Showing

By Clifton Brown
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — The Rockets took the city of Houston on its first championship ride. The New York Knicks' quest for glory ended in anguish.

In winning their first National Basketball Association title, the Rockets defeated the Knicks, 90-84, in Game 7 of the championship series Wednesday night after losing in the finals to the Boston Celtics in both 1981 and 1986.

It was the crowning moment in the brilliant career of Hakeem Olajuwon, the Rockets' center, who had 25 points and 10 rebounds and was unanimously voted the most valuable player of the series. He became the first player to be named regular-season MVP, defensive player of the year and MVP of the final in the same season.

"If you write a book, you can't write it any better," said Olajuwon.

It was a crushing defeat for the Knicks, who hoped to win their first title since 1973. Instead, they became the 20th consecutive team to lose an NBA Game 7 on the road, with the Rockets having also won Game 6 at the Summit.

Patrick Ewing, in his ninth season with the Knicks, had never been this close to an NBA title. Neither had his teammates. And it was a cruel finale for John Starks, the All-Star guard who had one of his best performances in the biggest game of his life: 2 for 18 shooting, including 0 for 11 from 3-point range, as he finished with just 8 points.

The Rockets' locker room was a scene of joy and celebration, with players dousing each other with champagne. In the Knicks' locker room the scene was quiet and dry — except for the eyes.

"They played as hard as they could for as long as they could," said Pat Riley, who fell short of winning his first championship with the Knicks after winning four as coach of the Los Angeles Lakers.

"There isn't any solace in anything I could say to them right now. I don't think I've ever been more proud of a team in my life. I can't tell you how I feel about the guys on this team. They have been through the wars, been through so much."

Asked about Starks, Riley said he never considered taking him out in the fourth quarter.

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when the guard missed 9 of 10 shots.

"John almost single-handedly won it for us in Game 6," said Riley. "You go with your players. You go up with them, you go down with them."

A subdued Starks said: "I don't know what it was. It was very discouraging. My shot kept coming up short. When I went out before the game to shoot, I felt real good. My teammates were behind me. The shots I had were good looks. I can't explain it."

But Houston's defense had something to do with it. Vernon Maxwell was all over Starks, refusing to give him room for shots. And when Starks did get past Maxwell and drove to the basket, Olajuwon was waiting. Maxwell played his best game of the series, scoring 21 points, including a 3-point jumper that virtually sealed the outcome.

"I was talking to Kenny Smith before the game, and he told me that we'd have to hold John under 15 points for us to win the game," Maxwell said. "He said that if Starks got more than 15 points, it would be a long night for our team."

Instead, it was a long night for the Knicks. They fell behind early in the third quarter and were never able to catch up, trailing by 4 to 7 points for most of the second half.

Charles Oakley made two free throws to make it 78-75 with 2 minutes, 51 seconds left, but Olajuwon answered with a tough hook shot over Ewing. Then Ewing, who finished with 17 points and 10 rebounds on 7 for 17 shooting, missed a jump shot from the left baseline.

Then Maxwell struck. Getting the ball from Olajuwon, who smartly passed out of a double-team, Maxwell sank a 3-point shot from 25 feet, giving the Rockets an 8-point lead with 1:48 left. The Knicks called a timeout. Maxwell fell to the floor and was mobbed by teammates racing on the court from the bench.

The Rockets knew this victory belonged to them. The Knicks never gave up, but they never got closer than 4 points thereafter.

"I don't have words to explain or describe what it feels like," said Houston's coach, Rudy Tomjanovich. "It's almost like being a dream."

The Knicks hoped to join the Rangers as league champions, giving New York City both the pro hockey and basketball titles in the same season, something no city has ever accomplished.

Instead, for the Knicks, it was a nightmare.

"I'm extremely disappointed," Ewing said, "but I'm still proud of my teammates. It hurts, period. This is a game we could have won, but we didn't. We made too many mistakes."



Hakeem Olajuwon, with Anthony Mason hanging on, scoring two of his points. He also pulled down 10 rebounds.

Braves's Maddux Retires 16 Mets, but Then ...

The Associated Press

The Atlanta Braves's Greg Maddux had his usual pinpoint control. Throwing to first base was another matter.

The two-time Cy Young winner appeared to be breezing to his 11th victory Wednesday night when he gave up four runs in the eighth inning and lost a 3-2 decision to the visiting New York Mets.

"I just made a bad throw," he said. "No excuses. I launched it."

Maddux had retired 16 batters in a row and was leading, 3-1, in the eighth when pinch-

hitter Shawn Hare singled in the tying run.

Fernando Vina put down a sacrifice bunt, but raced all the way to third as Ryan Thomp-

son and Hare scored when Maddux threw wide of first and into the right field bullpen area.

Jose Vizcaino then drove in Vina with a sacrifice fly.

The Mets' John Franco then pitched the ninth for his 17th save this season, and 253d in the majors, the most by a left-hander. He was previously tied

with Dave Righetti, now with Toronto.

The Braves took a 2-0 lead in the first on back-to-back home runs by Roberto Kelly and Jeff Blauser. The Mets closed to 2-1 on Thompson's RBI single in the second.

Expos 6, Cardinals 4: Larry Walker hit a three-run homer and Moises Alou a solo shot in St. Louis as Montreal's Bo Tewksbury's career-worst slump alive.

Tewksbury has been stuck on eight victories for six starts, all losses, during which he has compiled embarrassing totals

of 29½ innings, 57 hits and 33 runs allowed for a 10.13 ERA.

Pirates 7, Dodgers 6: Rookie Luis Lopez had four hits, one an RBI double in the seventh that gave San Diego its victory over visiting Los Angeles.

San Diego blew a 6-2 lead in the top of the seventh when Raul Mondesi hit a three-run homer, his 10th, and Carlos Hernandez a solo shot.

Rockies 14, Astros 5: Dante Bichette hit two homers and tied Colorado records with five RBIs and four hits in helping rout visiting Houston.

Pirates 5, Phillies 4: Jeff King hit a solo homer in the fourth and doubled home the go-ahead run in the eighth as Pittsburgh held off Philadelphia for its seventh straight victory at home.

Reds 4, Giants 3: Barry Larkin's two-out single in the ninth in Cincinnati handed San Francisco its 11th loss in 13 games.

Reggie Sanders singled home a run with two out in the eighth to give the Reds a 3-2 lead. But Matt Williams hit his NL-leading 24th homer in the ninth to halt a 2-for-27 skid slump.

White Sox 4, Rangers 0: Wilton Alvarez pitched two-hit ball for eight innings as Chicago, playing at home, beat Texas. Darrin Jackson's RBI double

Griffey Beats Babe Ruth's 30 June HRs

By Bob Nightengale
Los Angeles Times Service

ANAHEIM, California — It was the moment the California Angels' fans had been waiting for three days, and as soon as the ball left his bat, they sucked in their breath while witnessing the historic shot.

They reacted as if Ken Griffey Jr. was one of their own, celebrating his 31st home run of the season en route to the Seattle Mariners' 12-3 victory over the Angels on Wednesday night.

The 22,305 fans erupted into cheers the moment the ball soared into the Mariners' bullpen and were providing a standing ovation by the time Griffey crossed home plate.

They did not need any prompts by the scoreboard to tell them that Griffey had just made baseball history by hitting

more homers than anyone else by the end of June, eclipsing Babe Ruth's record of 30 set in 1928 and 1930. It was Griffey's first homer in four games, but his ninth in the last 16 games.

Griffey, who predicted before batting practice that he would hit his 31st homer, did so with a drive that traveled 404 feet (123 meters), his 11th consecutive homer of more than 400 feet. He now is on pace to hit 71 homers, 10 more than Roger Maris' record of 61 set in 1961.

"My mom told me before the game, 'If you do it, do it tonight,' because she was watching on television in Cincinnati," Griffey said.

"I don't really concern myself with history," he added. "It's not going to help me. I don't want to be thinking, 'He hit a homer this day, so I have to hit one.'"

"I don't worry about the past. The

homers will take care of the future. And that will make the present OK."

Griffey, who actually came out for early batting practice Wednesday because he wasn't pleased with his swing, triggered a five-run onslaught that enabled the Mariners to overcome a 3-1 deficit. After Jay Bimber's three-run homer in the seventh, the only remaining suspense was whether Griffey would hit another. He instead finished the night with a double, a home run and three RBIs.

Perhaps the most amazing aspect of Griffey's home-run binge is that he has as many homers this season as the Mariners (31-39) do victories. It's not exactly a feat the Mariners are proud of, but they pulled within one game of the Texas Rangers (32-38), who became the first team in baseball history to be in first place while being six games below .500.

Yankees Romp in 7th to Beat Twins, 9-2

The Associated Press

Said the New York Yankees' manager, Buck Showalter: "It seemed like the first team that scored was going to win."

Well, the Minnesota Twins scored the first run Wednesday night in New York, but the Yankees won, 9-2.

Scott Kamieniecki and Kevin Tapani both pitched shutouts for six innings, before the Twins scored in the seventh on Alex Cole's sacrifice fly.

The Yankees responded with seven runs in the bottom of the inning as 11 batters came up against three Twins pitchers.

"We had a pretty good ball game going for 6½ innings," said the Twins' manager, Tom Kelly, whose club was swept in the three-game series.

Tapani had allowed only five hits over the first six innings, but Bernie Williams started the bottom of the seventh with a long double off the left field wall and Randy Velarde walked before Mike Gallego's single scored Williams to tie the score.

Left-hander Mark Guthrie then replaced Tapani.

Guthrie walked Luis Polonia

to load the bases before Wade Boggs's sacrifice fly scored Velarde to make it 2-1.

Don Mattingly doubled in Gallego for a 3-1 lead, and Carl Willis relieved Guthrie. Willis gave up a two-run single to Jim Leyritz and a two-run homer to Paul O'Neill, his 13th.

Williams then hit a two-out double to become the first Yan-

kee this season to get two hits in the same inning before Willis finally retired the side.

Brewers 9, Orioles 2: Alex Diaz hit his first major league homer during an eight-run second inning that led Milwaukee to victory in Baltimore.

Cal Eldred pitched his second straight three-hitter. He struck out four and walked four.

The Brewers combined nine hits and two walks off Ben McDonald and Mark Williamson in taking a 9-0 lead. McDonald started the season 7-0, but since then has gone 3-5 with a 5.18 ERA.

Red Sox 3, Blue Jays 2: Tom Brunansky drove in two runs and Boston completed a three-game sweep in Toronto.

The Red Sox had lost 11 in a row before starting the series at the SkyDome. The Blue Jays have lost five straight.

Brunansky singled home a run in the first inning and doubled home another run in the third. He is 9-for-27 with three home runs and 10 RBIs in seven games since being acquired from Milwaukee last week.

Paul Molitor drove in both runs for Toronto.

Royals 10, Athletics 1: Felix Jose and Bob Hamelin homered as Kansas City won in Oakland.

Jose and Wally Joyner, who drove in three runs, each had three hits. Brian McKee had two hits and drove in two runs.

Mark McGwire hit his first home run on Oakland since coming off the disabled list on Saturday.

White Sox 4, Rangers 0: Wilton Alvarez pitched two-hit ball for eight innings as Chicago, playing at home, beat Texas. Darrin Jackson's RBI double

in the fourth put the White Sox ahead 2-0.

Alombar hit a three-run homer, home run and two solo shots, giving him three home runs in seven career at-bats against John Doherty.

The Indians, who had their 10-game winning streak stopped Tuesday night, now return for an 11-game homestand at Jacobs Field, where they won 13 of a row.

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Players Preparing Counterproposal

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Donald Fehr, head of the players union, said his group is preparing to present the owners with a series of proposals as an alternative to a labor-management salary cap.

Fehr was in Washington to lobby for passage of legislation that would strip Major League Baseball of its antitrust exemption in labor matters.

If the legislation becomes law, a strike could be avoided since baseball's players and owners could settle their differences in court as have players in the National Football League and National Basketball Association in recent years. Baseball is currently the only major sport with an antitrust exemption.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE MAY NOT BE MENACE, BUT HE'S ALREADY INHERITED THE EARTH!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square to form four ordinary words.

VALEE

YAIRN

MAJEST

AVEGAS

Answer here: WITH

Yesterday's: JUMBOE BANDY GUILD CARNAL INFECT

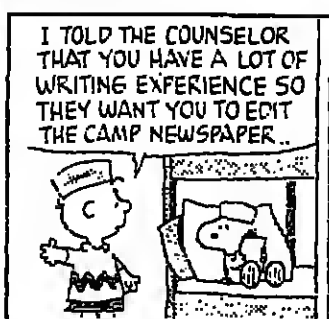
Answer: The steadily ascending and the descending descend to with ... CALCULATING

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PEANUTS



I TOLD THE COUNSELOR THAT YOU HAVE A LOT OF WRITING EXPERIENCE SO THEY WANT YOU TO EDIT THE CAMP NEWSPAPER.

Well, gang, this has been a great week at camp, right?

Personally, I would rather have gone to Africa and been eaten by an elephant.



GARFIELD, I BET YOU'RE BIGGER AROUND THAN YOU ARE TALL!

HEW! HEW!

I CAN'T HELP IT IF I'M SHORT!



HELP ME, CHAPLAIN! SARGE HAS HAD ME ON GARBAGE DUTY A WHOLE WEEK!

AREN'T YOU EXAGGERATING, BEETLE?

INHALE DEEPLY



SEE, WHAT I MEAN IS THAT THESE PERMANENT PORTLANDS OF PORK WHO NEVER LEAVE THIS SHED SHIP THAT MEN CALL WASHINGTON, D.C.

WELL, THAT PASSES AN INTERESTING QUESTION, COULD, IF YOU HAD SUCH CONTENT AS I HAVE, HAVE ANY OF YOU WANT TO JOIN?

IT'S NOT A QUESTION OF WHAT I WANT, BELIEVE ME. IT'S RATHER BECAUSE A SPECIAL AND HONORARY MAY AT THE OUTER EDGE OF THE EMPIRE — BUT THE LEAD HAS OTHER PLANS FOR ME!

CALVIN AND HOBBS



WIZARD OF ID



THE FAR SIDE



"Yeah, I remember Jerry. Good friend of mine. ... You know, I never understood a single word he said, but he always had some mighty fine wine."

BLONDIE



I WAS PROBABLY THE WORST PLAYER THERE ABOUT IT

HERE, WHY DO YOU HAVE TO BE SO AGREEABLE?



مكتبة من الأصل

SPORTS WORLD CUP

The Day Soccer Got a Root Down in the Foreign Fields of America

By Ian Thomson
International Herald Tribune

PASADENA, California — The ball in the Colombian goal was like a seed, never mind how it got there. The confidence of the American players grew from that seed, and their confidence was like new ivy growing out across the soft green floor of America's grandest football stadium.

It shot up through the aisles to the frames of the scoreboards, which on Wednesday had this to say: USA 2, Colombia 1. If not for that, you would not have believed the rest of it — hundreds of American flags whipping and no wind in the air; the singing of "U-S-A, U-S-A," which attained the pitch of a heavy locomotive circling the Rose Bowl time after time. Shut your eyes for a moment and you began to doubt you were here; open them and you realized that no one has ever experienced anything like this at a soccer game in America.

USA 2, Colombia 1. The Americans hadn't won a World Cup final match since their 1-0 victory over England in the Brazilian mining town of Belo Horizonte on June 29, 1950. The English blamed a rutty pitch, the Colombians can blame their own terrorists, who reportedly threatened by fax to blow up the families of midfielder Gabriel Gomez and the team's coach, Francisco Maturana, if Gomez played Wednesday. While the scorer in 1950 was the Haitian-born Joe Gaetjens, who headed in a cross bobbled by the England goalkeeper, the U.S. scorers 44 years later were a striker born in

the Netherlands plus an unnaturalized and deeply aggravated Colombian.

The Americans are almost certain of advancing from the first round for the first time since the inaugural 1930 World Cup. They share the lead in Group A with the Swiss, each with four points. The Colombians were favored by Pelé to win the title — they beat Argentina by 5-0 in Buenos Aires, never forget — but with zero points from two matches they are likely to return home next week. Their small hope for a "wild card" berth is to beat Switzerland by a wide margin on Sunday while relying on the United States to beat Romania, and then hope the tiebreakers work in their favor.

"It's the single most important game in the history of soccer in this country," said Alan Rothenberg, the Los Angeles attorney who oversees this World Cup as well as the U.S. Soccer Federation. "1950 was a fluke — that game went by in a flash. This one is going to have permanent impact."

If soccer does catch on in the United States, it began doing so here Wednesday. After a passive 1-1 draw with Switzerland last weekend, the Americans seemed destined to become the first host nation in 15 World Cups to fall out in the first round.

The Colombians, upset by Romania in their opener, were attacking on their right side via right-side midfielder Fredy Rincón, who simply could not be stopped short of the U.S. goalkeeper, Tony Meola of Kearney, New Jersey. The U.S. team was pushing the other way via its left-side midfielder, John Harkes of Kearney, New

Jersey, who rarely dropped back to dispel Rincón. With Meola's help, Harkes was determined to beat Rincón to the punch. Kearney is a northern immigrant town, its youth heavily influenced by Pelé's New York Cosmos of the mid-1970s. The Italian Meola moustaches his hair and ties it in a nub at the back. The New York Yankees drafted him seven years ago, and even now, in goal, hulking and slightly hunched, he looks as if he ought to be spitting tobacco.

At Meola's urging, his teammates took a big leap of faith, pushing forward when they clearly felt in their hearts that they should be lying back.

A surprise starter in the defense was Fernando Clavijo, a reformed indoor player who in spite of his age, 37, is one of the faster Americans. He seemed to be part of a prevent-defense strategy against the fifty, lightning-fast Colombians. And, for a long while Meola's defenders expressed their doubts — whether it was U.S. defender Marcelo Balboa casually passing back a near-opportunity for Rincón, or Alexi Lalas of the United States waiting to set up a play before rocketing a useless ball over everybody, or Paul Caligiuri occasionally waiting too long to get the ball away to Harkes.

They would get over their nerves eventually.

In the meantime, Rincón was showing off and causing great American distress. A vicious shot from Herman Gaviria bounced off Meola, and the infuriating American midfielder Mike Sorber chested the ball off of his own post. Antony de

Avila then nailed Sorber in the thigh with another shot before Clavijo cleared.

While the Colombians were more intimidating, the Americans broke back in Harkes' image. Milutinovic has tried to put in a system of ball control, but that was forsaken in the helter-skelter of the first half. Before the Colombians knew it, Harkes was sending ball after ball forward to Eric Wynalda and Ernie Stewart, the aforementioned Dutchman of a U.S. Air Force father.

Back and forth they went, every Colombian drive forward a real threat, every American response a surprise. The surprises included two good ones in the 28th minute, the first a running corner header by Balboa over the bar, then Wynalda's shot through a defender's legs and against the far post.

Then the goal: In the 35th minute there was a low cross from Harkes attempting to lead Stewart into the box. In fact, Stewart was blotted out by Colombia's premier defender, Andrés Escobar. But Harkes plays in the dogged English league and so he tried vainly to push it ahead of the Colombian. The pass wasn't quite good enough. Sliding, Escobar was able to get a leg on the ball. But it had more force than he imagined and deflected off his shin and behind his beleaguered goalkeeper, Oscar Córdoba, into the net, while he sat holding his knees. He had given the United States its first lead in 44 years.

Over the next few minutes you began to realize that it had been quite some time since the Colombians had bothered Meola.

In the 38th minute, Stewart almost caught Córdoba out of the box. A better deflection for Stewart and he would have had an open-net goal.

Maturana would admit that his team had been burdened as favorite, trailing by 1-0 at halftime, it seemed as though the death threat and the own-goal had taken their Colombians' last breath of life.

Two hours before the game, according to a team spokesman, terrorists sent a fax threatening to blow up the homes of Maturana and Gómez if the latter was in the lineup. The highly respected Maturana considered resigning rather than comply, he admitted; crying, he was comforted by his players. Eventually he relented, replacing Gómez with Gaviria, per the terrorists' wishes. Gaviria plays for Atlético Nacional of Medellín, the city of the late drug lord Pablo Escobar Gaviria.

"I am devastated, this is a terrible thing to happen to me," the 34-year-old Gómez said 45 minutes before kickoff. "My career as a footballer is effectively over. I cannot play under this pressure."

Earlier this week, defender Luis Herrera learned that his brother had been killed in a car crash in Bogotá. Herrera decided to play.

"This is a terrible day and we have let the country down," Maturana said. "Despite all the problems, I never imagined we could play as badly as this. I do not know where we go from here — home probably." At halftime he inserted Iván Valencia and Adolfo Valencia for forwards Faustino Asprilla and de Avila, but that solved

little. "The ideal situation would have been to make 11 substitutions at halftime," Maturana said.

The ideal American situation came moments after a goal by Lalas was disallowed by a questionable offside call. In the 52nd minute, the Americans began playing with the ball at midfield in ways that were unimaginable before Milutinovic's arrival three years ago. Back and forth, swiftly, laterally, it was as beautiful as anything the Colombians had tried. Indeed, it caught them off guard as Tab Ramos, clipped over Escobar to Stewart, whose shot was barely deflected by the Colombian. The entire team leaped after Gaviria. Valencia would score in the 90th minute on a rebound, too late to influence.

By then U.S. soccer had advanced 44 years of growth in the space of 25 minutes. Lalas nearly back headed in a goal when he was fouled by Escobar. He kicked a corner to the wrong side of the post. The 93-194 fans — most of them reared on American football — were having like-fans of soccer, Maturana said, way through the steadily rising heat.

Surrounded by the San Gabriel Mountains, the Rose Bowl is essentially the Pan of American football, having witnessed 27 create the first of O.Y. Simpson, who played here as a college star and went on to become a star of the NFL. The better and, for worse, the Americans seemed like children on Wednesday, doing things they'd never done before. It makes you wonder how much soccer they must grow up over their two lives.



Alexi Lalas, U.S. defender, waving the flag in jubilation after the Americans scored a stunning 2-1 upset of Colombia.

Milutinovic: More Than Lucky

International Herald Tribune

PASADENA, California — He is a footballing gypsy who some see as a genius, others as a talisman of a coach with the knack for dropping in at the right places at opportune times.

It must be more than luck. For Bora Milutinovic has now coached Costa Rica, the United States beyond their station at successive World Cups.

The fellow blends teams from disparate parts. He wiles away doubts with cunning and laughter, and what his latest adopted country would call positive mental attitude.

He has coached Team America to World Cup credibility, helped 22 players to pool bonuses of \$575,000 for reaching Round 2. When the moment of acclamation came, when Milutinovic wrestled clear of euphoric players in the splendid Pasadena Rose Bowl, he had to wipe his spectacles. That wasn't because of Hollywood's infamous smog. Nor was it the hot air belated out by the 93,194 spectators, many of whom turned tail-gate parties into night-long jamborees. As Mexicans and Costa Ricans can testify, moisture affects Milutinovic's view on four-year success cycles.

His emotional commitment is extreme, the spirit contagious. He can be thin-skinned and volatile, but it matters not that some players snigger behind his back, muttering mutinous oaths concerning his methods and his madness.

The point is, in three languages, three dialects anyway, they carried out his plan. They may not, of course, have understood it. He may not always know how it will come out.

It is difficult when the coach mixes instinct with theory, difficult and sometimes hilarious when he delivers in combinations of five languages. But then, soccer is a lingua franca. President Bill Clinton pronounced as much a week ago, approximately three decades since it became the moving spirit of the Milutinovic shillings.

Bora and two brothers all played for the Partizan Belgrade side of the 1960s. Bora, the youngest, did the running for the other two, though later in his nomadic career he flew the family nest to play for FC Winter-

hur in Switzerland, for Monaco, then Nice and Rouen in France, and finally UNAM Pumas in Mexico.

His game gathered guile so that he could tempt and pass and point for others to run. His salary progressed from "the equivalent to two lousy cents" in Belgrade to a healthy remuneration on which to marry and father a daughter.

Later, this energetic, eager, opportunistic little nomad began playing his trade by telling — usually with demonstrative body language — players what to do. His restless spirit moved him from clubs to national teams, from Mexico via Italy, Argentina and Costa Rica to Mission Viejo.

This \$3.3 million Californian retreat is the training base where, morning and night, he can use floodlit pitches to turn college boys into men who can hold their own with World Cup stars.

Not all came through the college system. Not all are full-blooded Americans. Like other managers, Milutinovic is adept at playing the family-tree game and at finding residential loopholes to claim talented individuals, in America's case often Hispanics whose spark is in the genes.

In Wednesday's victory, Tab Ramos was more inspirational than any Colombian. We all have our theories as to why the Colombians were so lethargic, why their explosive and exciting skills were dormant. One is that Gabriel Gomez feared to even to appear on the beach after a faxed warning that his family would be blown up in their home if he played and Colombia won. Gomez was the lone absentee, but others seemed to have switched off in mental sympathy with him.

Team officials refused to confirm or deny that, or other rumors of strife on the squad. But while the Colombians, with infinitely greater individual flair, could never get it together, Ramos, born and raised in Uruguay, was the spearhead of the U.S. counterattacks.

He had help. Solid, committed running from Tom Dooley, the German son of an American serviceman; from Ernie Stewart, the sprinter born in the Netherlands. But the core of Milutinovic's racial and cultural mix also harnesses home-born and blueberry-pie-eating Yanks. You'd guess that from their names: the agile goalie, Tony Meola; the guitar strumming Alexi Lalas, the rock solid Marcelo Balboa.

Not content with leaving Francisco Asprilla & Co. the room to strike, Balboa produced what should be a patented play at goal. His body into the air, the volley over, his head was crunched with such sweet coordination, such swift violence, that the U.S. Soccer Federation ought to tape it for showing to the next millions of youngsters who come knocking on soccer's door.

There was a time when America's style was straight-jacketed, when a defensive player like Balboa, a Chicagoan out of San Diego University, would have lost his place on the roster for such a show of flamboyant independence.

Independence is the name of Bora Milutinovic's game. He coaches a framework which requires more running from most of his players than most other squads do in this World Cup. But he condones what he believes in the game going forward whenever possible.

Straight forward, the way he combs his hair. In both cases it helps disguise what isn't there. It binds the team spirit. It unnerves teams of sharp attack but steady defense, like Colombia's.

But attack as the best form of defense will take Americans only so far. Should they run into Germany in this tournament, that — just as surely as we were that Colombia would be too skilled and too knowledgeable for them — will be the end of the road.

Sooner or later, Milutinovic will move on. He is just passing through, gathering riches and tributes, but stopping a while to feel his roots.

Recently in Amsterdam, he toured the museums. Coming down the steps of the Anne Frank House, a companion noticed that Milutinovic had been crying. Why not? Emotion is part of the man, and the wretched sadness of war has been with him since he lost his own parents that way in what was Yugoslavia.

Soccer isn't any kind of a war. But it is a passion, a winner-take-all of pride and emotion. And Bora Milutinovic knows better than most that you don't have to like everything about the guys you share a passion with. You just need to know why you are there and what your aim in life is. Go, U.S. Go!

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

CALENDAR OF WORLD CUP GAMES, RESULTS, STANDINGS

FIRST ROUND

All times GMT

Three points awarded for a victory

GROUP A

W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	1	0	1	5	2
United States	1	0	1	3	2
Romania	1	1	0	4	3
Colombia	0	2	0	2	0

Saturday, June 18

A) Pontiac, Mich.

Switzerland 1, United States 1, 90

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Romania 3, Colombia 1

Wednesday, June 22

A) Pontiac, Mich.

Switzerland 4, Romania 1

A) Pasadena, Calif.

United States 2, Colombia 1

Sunday, June 26

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Romania 4, United States, 2005 DMT

A) Stanford, Calif.

Switzerland vs. Colombia, 2005 GMT

GROUP B

W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Brazil	1	0	2	0	3
Cameroon	0	0	1	2	1
Sweden	0	1	2	1	1
Russia	0	1	0	0	0

Sunday, June 19

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Cameroon 2, Sweden 2, 90

Monday, June 20

A) Stanford, Calif.

Brazil 2, Russia 0

Friday, June 24

A) Stanford, Calif.

Brazil vs. Cameroon, 2005 GMT

A) Pontiac, Mich.

Sweden vs. Russia, 2005 GMT

Tuesday, June 28

A) Stanford, Calif.

Russia vs. Cameroon, 2005 GMT

A) Pontiac, Mich.

Brazil vs. Sweden, 2005 GMT

GROUP C

W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Germany	1	0	1	0	2
Spain	0	2	3	3	2
South Korea	0	1	2	1	1
Bolivia	0	1	0	1	0

Friday, June 17

A) Chicago

Germany 1, Bolivia 0

A) Dallas

Spain 2, South Korea 2, 90

Tuesday, June 21

A) Chicago

Germany 1, Spain 1, 90

Thursday, June 23

A) Foxboro, Mass.

South Korea vs. Bolivia, 2005 GMT

Monday, June 27

A) Chicago

Bolivia vs. Spain, 2005 GMT

A) Dallas

Germany vs. South Korea, 2005 DMT

GROUP D

W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Argentina	1	0	4	0	3
Nigeria	1	0	0	3	3
Bulgaria	0	1	0	1	0
Drives	0	1	0	4	0

Tuesday, June 21

A) Foxboro, Mass.

Argentina 4, Greece, June 23

A) Dallas

Nigeria 3, Bulgaria 0

Saturday, June 25

A) Foxboro, Mass.

Argentina vs. Nigeria, 2005 GMT

Sunday, June 26

A) Chicago

Bulgaria vs. Greece, 1935 GMT

Thursday, June 30

A) Foxboro, Mass.

Greece vs. Nigeria, 2005 GMT

A) Dallas

Argentina vs. Bulgaria, 2005 GMT

GROUP E

W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Ireland	1	0	1	0	2
Norway	1	0	0	1	3
Italy	0	1	0	1	0
Mexico	0	1	0	1	0

Saturday, June 18

A) East Rutherford, N.J.

Ireland 1, Italy 0

Sunday, June 19

A) Washington

Norway 1, Mexico 0

Thursday, June 23

A) East Rutherford, N.J.

Italy vs. Norway, 2005 DMT

Friday, June 24

A) Orlando, Fla.

Mexico vs. Ireland, 1935 GMT

Tuesday, June 28

A) East Rutherford, N.J.

Ireland vs. Norway, 1935 GMT

A) Washington

Italy vs. Mexico, 1935 GMT

GROUP F

W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Netherlands	1	0	2	1	3
Belgium	1	0	0	1	3
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	1	0
Morocco	0	1	0	1	0

Sunday, June 19

A) Orlando, Fla.

Belgium 1, Morocco 0

Monday, June 20

A) Washington

Netherlands 2, Saudi Arabia 1

Saturday, June 25

A) Orlando, Fla.

Belgium vs. Netherlands, 1935 DMT

A) East Rutherford, N.J.

Saudi Arabia vs. Morocco, 1935 GMT

Wednesday, June 29

A) Orlando, Fla.

Morocco vs. Netherlands, 1935 GMT

A) Washington

Belgium vs. Saudi Arabia, 1935 GMT

Game 44

A) East Rutherford, N.J.
Group E winner vs. Group F second place, 20
GMT

QUARTERFINALS

Saturday, July 8

Game 45

A) Foxboro, Mass.

Game 43 winner vs. Game 42 winner, 1935 GMT

Game 46

A) Dallas

Game 41 winner vs. Game 42 winner, 1935 GMT

Game 47

Sunday, July 10

Game 48

A) East Rutherford, N.J.

Game 44 winner vs. Game 47 winner, 1935 GMT

Game 49

A) Stanford, Calif.

Game 39 winner vs. Game 40 winner, 1935 GMT

Game 50

Wednesday, July 13

A) East Rutherford, N.J.

Game 47 winner vs. Game 45 winner, 2005 DMT

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Game 48 winner vs. Game 49 winner, 2005 GMT

Game 51

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal losers, 1935 GMT

Game 52

Thursday, July 14

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 53

Friday, July 15

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 54

Saturday, July 16

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 55

Sunday, July 17

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 56

Sunday, July 18

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 57

Sunday, July 19

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 58

Sunday, July 20

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 59

Sunday, July 21

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 60

Sunday, July 22

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 61

Sunday, July 23

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 62

Sunday, July 24

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 63

Sunday, July 25

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 64

Sunday, July 26

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 65

Sunday, July 27

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 66

Sunday, July 28

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 67

Sunday, July 29

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 68

Sunday, July 30

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 69

Sunday, July 31

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 70

Sunday, August 1

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 71

Sunday, August 2

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 72

Sunday, August 3

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 73

Sunday, August 4

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 74

Sunday, August 5

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 75

Sunday, August 6

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 76

Sunday, August 7

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 77

Sunday, August 8

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 78

Sunday, August 9

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 79

Sunday, August 10

A) Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

Game 80

Sunday

SECOND ROUND									
Group C winner vs. Group A, 2 or 3 of F third place, 1705 GMT									
Group A second place vs. Group C second place, 2035 GMT									
Group F second place vs. Group B second place, 1705 GMT									
Group B winner vs. Group C, D or E third place, 2035 GMT									
Group F winner vs. Group A second place, 1605 GMT									
Group D winner vs. Group E, 1705 GMT									
Group E winner vs. Group A, C or D third place, 1955 GMT									
Group D winner vs. Group B, E or F third place, 1705 GMT									



U.S. fans, dressed in patriotic garb, could hardly believe their eyes as their team defeated Colombia at the Rose Bowl.

The Luck of the Irish Fans: 'Only in America'

The Associated Press

BOSTON — The luck of the Irish has cut both ways for the group of fans stranded by an English tour operator, then rescued by American benefactors.

"At the beginning, it was terrible," said Alan Ashe, 30, a Dublin appliance repairman. "It was cruel. We talked about coming home."

"But everybody in Boston has been brilliant to us. They've made the whole trip for us."

"One thing you have to say and that's 'Thank you to everybody.'"

A group of 79 fans who had paid \$2,175 apiece were stranded in Saugus, near Boston, said Gerry McGrath, 43, a spokesman for the group. They were apparently bilked by an English tour operator that failed to provide them with transportation and tickets for World Cup games in New Jersey and Florida, including last Saturday's big game against Italy.

Dan Franka, the owner of Sports King, a

Stoneham, Massachusetts, travel agency that specializes in booking sports trips, said he had arranged discount air fares to Ireland's game with Mexico on Friday in Orlando, Florida, and had collected enough donations to pay for tickets to the game.

Thomas Flatley, an Irish-American real estate developer and hotel chain owner, said he would spend about \$14,000 to pay the air fares Franka arranged to Orlando.

Flatley also said he would try to arrange bus transportation for the game Tuesday in New Jersey, in which Ireland will take on Norway.

East Coast Ticket Brokers Association, of Burlington, New Jersey, said it would donate tickets to that game.

"Everything's been done and you're totally sorted out," Conor O'Riordan, the Irish consul, told a group of the fans who were gathered in an Irish bar in the city's financial district Wednesday evening.

"It couldn't happen anywhere else in the

world, where people would get stranded and get helped to the extent that we have been helped," said Ray Foody, 43, an Irishman who lives in London. "To me, this is the American dream."

David Andrews, Ireland's defense and marine minister, who was returning to Ireland via Boston from a trade mission, said, "I'd like to record my appreciation for the marvelous decency of the Irish community here in Boston. They've been fantastic."

Sportscaster travel agency in London, the tour operator that left the fans in the lurch said earlier this week that it was trying to put together a rescue package. But there was no new word from Sportscaster on Wednesday, McGrath said.

Members of the group also got a free train ride to Foxboro Stadium and free tickets to see Argentina play Greece on Tuesday, a day after their story made headlines here.

"It could only happen in America,"

Foody said.

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SPORTS WORLD CUP

All Due Respect: Swiss Pound Romania

By Christopher Clarey

New York Times Service

PONTIAC, Michigan — "Respect Switzerland," read the banner, coggled in the familiar red-and-white flags.

After the performance against Romania, such public pleas seem unnecessary. Coach Roy Hodgson's well-balanced team, one of the surprises of World Cup qualifying, can no longer be taken lightly by anyone.

The 4-1 victory Wednesday over Gheorghe Hagi and the Romanians in the World Cup finals in 40 years, and it was enough to put the team atop Group A, tied with the even more surprising United States. Each has four points and one group match left.

The Swiss broke open the game in the second half with three goals, two from striker Adrian Knap, who missed the opening match against the United States with an ankle injury.

But Knap was only one of several players based in Germany who received less-than-neutral treatment from the cowbell-clanging, flag-waving Swiss fans who filled the upper reaches of this indoor arena.

Switzerland's long-haired midfielder, Alain Sutter, was excellent again, scoring on a 60-foot (18-meter) blast in the first half. Striker Stephane Chapuisat, contained by the Americans, also broke loose, setting up Sutter's goal and scoring another himself.

In response, all the Romanians could offer was the individual brilliance of Hagi.

the diminutive playmaker known as the Maradona of the Carpathians, who figured in all three Romanian goals in its 3-1 thrashing of Colombia on Sunday.

Hagi scored again Wednesday but, as any European knows, there is a big difference between the Carpathians and the Alps.

Knap's return certainly strengthened the Swiss attack. With him up front, opposing defenders could not focus their attention on Chapuisat, one of the leading scorers in the strong Bundesliga. It was Chapuisat who broke the 1-1 tie seven minutes into the second half, coming out of a scramble with the ball after a corner kick and putting it past Bogdan Stiles, the soon-to-be-beleaguered Romanian goalkeeper.

Fifteen minutes later, midfielder Ciriaco Sforza took advantage of some more lackluster Romanian marking to break free down the right side and set up Knap's first goal. He would score again in the 73d minute on a header off a long free kick from 36-year-old Georges Bregy.

Despite the roars from the Swiss supporters, Hagi and the Romanians dominated play in the opening minutes: back-healing, flicking and controlling the ball with apparent ease.

The Swiss looked disoriented as Hagi curled in three left-footed corner kicks to set up decent chances. But then, Sutter, Switzerland's rising star in midfield, made his presence felt.

With 13 minutes gone, he fought his way through a tackle just outside the Romanian box and passed to Alain Geiger, who quickly pushed the ball back to Sutter. One-on-one against the goalkeeper, Sutter put the ball in the lower right corner and began celebrating, but the linesman's flag had gone up: Sutter was offside.

Angrily, he trotted back up field, muttering to himself with his long blond hair flapping against the back of his red jersey.

Two minutes later, his teammate, Christophe Ohrel, broke free down the right side and crossed into Chapuisat, who tapped the ball back out of the box. The streaking Sutter met it at full stride from 60 feet out and blasted it into precisely the same corner of the goal. This time it counted.

But the Romanians bounced back quickly and began playing more aggressively on defense. The equalizer would not come until the 36th minute and, predictably, it was Hagi who provided it, somehow dribbling up unmarked and surprising the Swiss defenders by shooting and scoring from 30 yards out.

The goal was Romania's fourth of the tournament, and the remarkably gifted Hagi has been a factor in all four: scoring twice and assisting on the other two.

His goal against the Colombians came from even longer range, but that time he was helped by goalkeeper Oscar Córdoba's poor positioning. This time, the Swiss goalkeeper, Marco Pascolo, stayed on his line.

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — An unidentified Melbourne-based businessman bet and lost a total of \$67,500 (\$103,800) when Romania and Colombia lost their matches Wednesday.

The Australian staked \$40,000 on Romania to beat Switzerland at odds of 6-5 and laid out \$27,500 on Colombia to beat the United States at odds of 6-4 on the bookmakers William Hills said.

William Hills spokesman Graham Sharpe said:

"We took some \$500,000 for Colombia to beat the U.S. and not much less for Romania to beat Switzerland in probably the biggest-ever betting plunge on football, said a spokesman for the bookmaker.

Ladbrokes' odds for Thursday listed Brazil as a 9-4 favorite, with Germany at 3-1, Italy at 7-1 and Argentina at 8-1.

Then came the Netherlands at 9-1; Spain, Ireland, Norway and Nigeria at 16-1; Romania

and Belgium at 28-1; the United States and Switzerland at 40-1; Sweden at 50-1; Russia at 80-1; Cameroon at 100-1; Colombia, down from 10-1 to 150-1 with Bulgaria, Mexico and Bolivia, and South Korea and Morocco at 250-1.

Greece and Saudi Arabia were rated least likely to win, at 500-1.

About 22,000 workers at the Hyundai Heavy Industries shipyard, who are also in a dispute over pay, voted to strike for three hours Friday. That happens to coincide with the telecast of South Korea's crucial match against Bolivia.

By Tuesday's Argentina-Greece game, Alan Rothenberg, the chairman and chief executive officer of World Cup USA 1994, had visited six cities, to be at opening ceremonies at those stadiums. Saturday, he doubled up, attending the U.S.-Switzerland game in Pontiac, Michigan, then jetting to East Rutherford, New Jersey, for Italy-Ireland.

"My wife said she was going to sell our bed," Rothenberg said. "When I come home, there's going to be an airline recliner seat."

Some Greeks took advantage of the world-wide television audience of their team's match with Argentina to get out political messages.

Planes repeatedly flew over the stadium, carrying trailers with messages such as "Macdonia Is Greek" and "Free Cyprus."

At RFK Stadium in Washington, the political message was more parochial. A banner unfurled during Sunday's Norway-Mexico match read: "Baseball in D.C."

Referee Fabio Baldas had to make a swift shirt switch early in the Colombia-U.S. match.

Baldas, from Italy, changed into a purple shirt at the 14th minute, apparently because his silver-grayish shirt was too close in color to the denim blue and white worn by the U.S. players. With the United States

on the attack early on, midfielder John Harkes made a pass almost directly to the referee. There were no U.S. players in the vicinity.

Argentina midfielder Diego Simeone said he had signed a five-year contract with Atlético Madrid. He has played for Sevilla for the last two seasons.

As Ireland's team battles against dehydration in the stifling heat of Florida, its fans in Britain also fear a loss of liquids.

Stout sales surged on Saturday as drinkers celebrated the triumph over Italy, and some pub landlords have ordered emergency supplies of "the black stuff" after running dry at the start of the week.

"We've had reports of some pubs selling their week's supply in one night, particularly in areas with big Irish communities like north London, Liverpool, Manchester and the West Midlands," said a Guinness spokesman.

(Reuters, AP, NYT, AFP)



Midfielder Alain Sutter, with teammate Alain Geiger looking on, whooped it up after a first-half goal against Romania.

Cameroon Promises Pay to Avert Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STANFORD, California — Hoping to avert a strike by its World Cup team, Cameroon's soccer federation, with an assist from the government, is promising nearly \$1 million to the players.

The long-standing dispute between the players and the Cameroon federation came to a head Wednesday, when Joseph Antoine Bell, the goalkeeper and captain, said the team was considering a boycott of the game against Brazil on Friday.

The players reportedly have not been paid for two months and some are upset about broken financial promises that go back several years, Bell said. The players were supposed to be receiving a \$10,000 bonus for playing in the World Cup with an extra \$5,000 per victory.

Cameroon was the darling of the 1990 World Cup, becoming the first African nation to reach the quarterfinals. In this World Cup, Cameroon drew 2-2 with Sweden in its first game.

Bell said that the problems predate the 1990 World Cup in Italy, a tournament he did not play in, and that money from the 1990 Cup had still not been paid.

Henri Michel, the coach of the Indomitable Lions, said the dispute was seriously disrupting Cameroon's preparations for the match against Brazil. The team arrived 45 minutes late for a news conference and training session at St. Mary's College in Moraga, near San Francisco.

"This is a serious problem," Michel, a Frenchman, said. They no longer have any confidence. They want to see the money, to get it in their hands, or get guarantees that they will receive it.

The dispute is one of several problems that have dogged the Indomitable Lions' World Cup preparations. Others have included having their main stadium closed by FIFA for safety reasons and administrative squabbling.

According to the Cameroon soccer federation, the government tried this week to placate the players with a suitcase containing more than \$500,000. They rejected the offer as inadequate, and the government — through the federation president, Maha Deher — now says more money is coming, probably an additional \$400,000.

The federation, in conjunction with the government, says it is trying to solve the

problem. Deher says the problem stems from the devaluation of Cameroon's currency.

Deher said the country's sports minister, Bernard Massoua, flew to California and joined the team on Tuesday, carrying \$335,000 in his luggage.

"They said, 'It is good, but it is not enough,'" Deher said.

The players then sent a fax to government officials, threatening to strike.

A FIFA spokesman, Guido Tognoni, called the dispute an "internal matter" to be settled by Cameroon authorities.

FIFA has scheduled the games for them to play," he said. "So far, Cameroon has played. We have full faith they will play Friday. They are not crazy."

Tognoni said he knew of no time in which a World Cup team had refused to play. He said should a boycott come off, the matter would be handled by FIFA's World Cup organizing committee and it could result in banishment from FIFA events.

The Portuguese players considered a strike at the 1986 World Cup, but the dispute was resolved with their federation. (AP, Reuters, AFP)



Diego Maradona, who scored a goal in Argentina's 4-0 thrashing of Greece, being escorted from a training session.

Dissension Reaches the Germans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — The first bickering has surfaced in Germany's camp, with defender Thomas Berthold calling for a shake-up of the team and saying the coach, Berti Vogts, has been writing in insisting that the team is playing well.

While Vogts has been conservative with his criticism of the defending champions despite two below-par performances, Berthold said Wednesday: "I can't be right when the trainer says after every game that we are playing well when all the world can see it is not true."

"I have told him that. We should call a spade a spade. We have to do much more to win the World Cup. What we have produced so far has been terrible."

Berthold said he would prefer that the team's captain, Lothar Matthäus, move forward from libero to his old position in the midfield, where he could be more dangerous.

"When we look at the way the other teams are playing, I think it would be better to have a simple back four," Berthold

said. "We have the people to play our way out of trouble. Lothar is wasted there."

Vogts's decision to move the 33-year-old Matthäus from midfield into the sweeper's role 18 months ago was controversial, and made largely to give Andy Möller the space in midfield to become the main playmaker.

But while Möller is certainly talented, he has not yet shown the same inspiration that Matthäus has provided in the past when the Germans were in trouble.

With the Germans almost certain to win Group C, it is unlikely Vogts will change his tactics at such a late stage.

But Berthold has a reputation for being outspoken, and while teammates were being diplomatic with the press on Wednesday, the 29-year-old VfB Stuttgart player let fire.

"Every player has their job to do. Not everyone is doing it," he said. "We haven't played so many high, long balls forward for a long time."

The players, having been given the day off, were to hold a team meeting Thursday at

which they would look at a video of the Spanish match and discuss their mistakes. It was likely the meeting would last some time.

Ireland's campaign took a blow when striker Tony Scarsino ruled himself out of Friday's match against Mexico. He was uncertain for the last first-round game, with Norway next Tuesday.

Scarsino hurt his left leg calf muscle two weeks ago and has not trained since.

Mexico's coach, Miguel Mejia Baron, irritated by reports that members of the national federation have criticized his players, as well as mounting pressure from the Mexican media for changes, made three for Friday's match.

He left out defender Raúl Gutiérrez, midfielder Benjamin Galindo and midfielder Luis Valdez, naming Alberto Garcia Aspe, a left-footed playmaker who was suspended for the opening game, experienced striker Carlos Hermosillo and utility midfielder Jorge Rodríguez to replace them.

(Reuters, AP)



Jack Charlton, Ireland's coach, during a practice session in Orlando, Florida.

Still Contenders (at Least Contentious)

By Santiago O'Donnell

Washington Post Service

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts — It began as an innocent game of foot-volleyball, three players on each side of a wooden bench, one team led by midfielder Diego Maradona, the other by striker Gabriel Batistuta.

The Argentine team was in the midst of a light practice at its Babson College headquarters, a day after its 4-0 romp past Greece in its opening match at nearby Foxboro Stadium.

Batistuta, who scored a hat trick against Greece, was scoring once again against his teammates across the bench. His team was leading, 10-4, and Maradona was furious. "Nine to six!" Maradona shouted as he prepared to serve.

"No way!" Batistuta shot back. From there on, every point degenerated into an endless debate.

The exchange between the World Cup's leading scorer and soccer's most recognizable name underscores the win-at-any-cost attitude that now makes the Argentine team one of the candidates to win the World Cup.

"This is a very evenly matched tournament," said Batistuta. "The winner is go-

ing to be the team that remains focused throughout the tournament, and that's what we want to do."

The informal 30-minute workout was an excuse for more than 300 reporters to swarm over the Argentine players for comment in the aftermath of the game against Greece. Before, Argentina was lightly regarded by most soccer experts.

Maradona, 34, the star of the 1986 World Cup, had been dismissed as an overweight has-been and the Argentine team was given little chance to win the Cup, again despite appearing in three of the past four championship games.

But that view changed after Argentina overwhelmed a weak Greek team and Maradona scored a spectacular goal, while leading candidates Italy and Colombia were losing. Reporters from Boston to Bangladesh were now elbowing their way toward the Argentine players to ask whether they felt vindicated. As always, Maradona monopolized.

"What would you say to all the critics who said you couldn't play anymore after yesterday's performance?" a Brazilian television reporter asked.

"I'll answer with another question: What can they say after yesterday's

game?" he replied. "I give my answers in the playing field."

Batistuta, 25, was asked whether he ever expected to score a hat trick in World Cup competition.

"Never," he said, with a deadpan expression.

As a kid growing up in a small town in the Argentine pampas, he continued, he dreamed of becoming the World Cup's top scorer. But even for a deadly shooter like Batistuta — he has 25 goals in 29 matches playing for Argentina — three goals in a World Cup game was too much to expect, he said.

"It is often said that six goals is enough to win the scoring title," said Batistuta, who plays for Fiorentina in Italy and is appearing in his first World Cup. "I'm halfway there."

As Maradona was leaving practice, he was asked about his soccer-volleyball foe. "What can I say? He's a goal scorer," the team's captain replied with a shrug. "You can give him a million passes during a game and he won't return any, because all he thinks about is shooting at goal."

Then Maradona let out a smile. "You know what? I hope he never gives the ball back. I hope he never changes because we need his goals."

A Barrel of People

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Last weekend's fun was more intense than usual. First there was Sam Donaldson interviewing Paula Jones. Then the networks convicted O. J. Simpson of murder. Afterward we went to the movies and saw Jack Nicholson turn into a werewolf.

Fun of this quality simply did not exist until now. It makes you realize how lucky we are, funwise, to be living in this day and age. Let me cannibalize my own family for material and tell you what my grandmother did for fun: Had one of her sons at the end of the day drive her out to Spring's store in Lovettsville where she had an ice-cream cone.

Was this, or was this not, the Dark Ages of fun? On summer evenings she would sit in a rocker on the front porch talking to neighbors and relatives and watching it get dark. If you want to know how lucky we are today, imagine living in a world where fun was watching it get dark. And talking.

Whenever I think of my poor old grandmother having to talk to relatives and neighbors, I thank my lucky stars for all the machines now available for talking the drudgery out of talking and putting the fun back in.

For instance, we don't have to do any talking at all with Sam Donaldson and Paula Jones. All we have to do is listen while they talk to us.

And what fun talk it is. Jones is the first woman ever to sue a president on grounds he once made her an indecent proposal. With fun talk like that coming at you, you really wouldn't want to have to talk back, would you?

The talking machines provided even more fun than usual last weekend. As usual professional weekend talkers were on hand to fill the ears with fun abuse of President Clinton and his wife, but last weekend they also had former President Carter to abuse for our entertainment.

For really special, out-of-the-ordinary fun talk, however, it

will be many a day before the machines tickle our ears and eyes with entertainment to match the conviction of O. J. Simpson. Having watched and been talked at by the machines I could tell by cocktail time Friday that they were bound to convict Simpson of murder.

You can always tell. The tip-off is that invisible wink the TV people give you when they talk about "the presumption of innocence," after laying out the homicide division's dossier of incriminating evidence.

Assuming that neither the networks nor newspapers would sentence Simpson until Saturday, I decided to seek live fun at the movies. If fun is your dish—and if it's not, what kind of person are you, some out-of-date old grandmother, or something?—if fun is where your mind, such as it is, is at, you are as powerless as I am to resist Jack Nicholson.

Jack, as we "Entertainment Tonight" fun lovers call him, can overdo the ham now and then, but when the flick is titled "Wolf" fun ham is obviously what the chef meant to cook. Jack turns it into one of the outstanding fun experiences of the week, a parable about the werewolf-eat-werewolf nature of the book-publishing world since its takeover by fun-selling international conglomerates.

Fortunately I got back into the house and turned on the TV before any wretched thinking could get a toehold in my head, and sank into the great chase scene of the O. J. Simpson story. Live from coast to coast, scenes from a news helicopter in faraway La La Land were being fed into a zillion tubes.

It was the real-life fulfillment of a futuristic horror depicted in Ray Bradbury's 1950ish sci-fi novel "Fahrenheit 451," in which civilization entertains itself by watching live TV scenes of police pursuing and destroying lawbreakers.

Grandmother was born too soon, poor old soul.

New York Times Service

Reeling From Reality: Who Needs Fiction?

By Michiko Kakutani

NEW YORK — "The American writer in the middle of the 20th century has his hands full in trying to understand, describe, and then make credible much of American reality," wrote Philip Roth in an essay in *Commentary* magazine.

"It stupefies, it sickens, it infuriates and finally it is even a kind of embarrassment to one's own meager imagination. The actuality is continually outdoing our talents, and the culture tosses up figures almost daily that are the envy of any novelist."

Philip Roth made these observations back in 1961—before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, before the assassinations of Robert F. Kennedy and the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., before the social upheavals of the late 1960s, before Vietnam and Watergate and Iran-Contra.

Since then, of course, daily life—or at least our apprehension of it, thanks to 24-hour television news and the proliferation of tabloid coverage—seems to have grown currier still.

In recent months, Tonya and Nancy, Amy and Joey, the Menendez brothers and the Bobbitts have become fixtures in the national consciousness, and now, for a few days, the sad, surreal saga of O. J. Simpson has bound the country together in a weird act of communal fascination that has led one observer after another to sigh, "Truth is stranger than fiction."

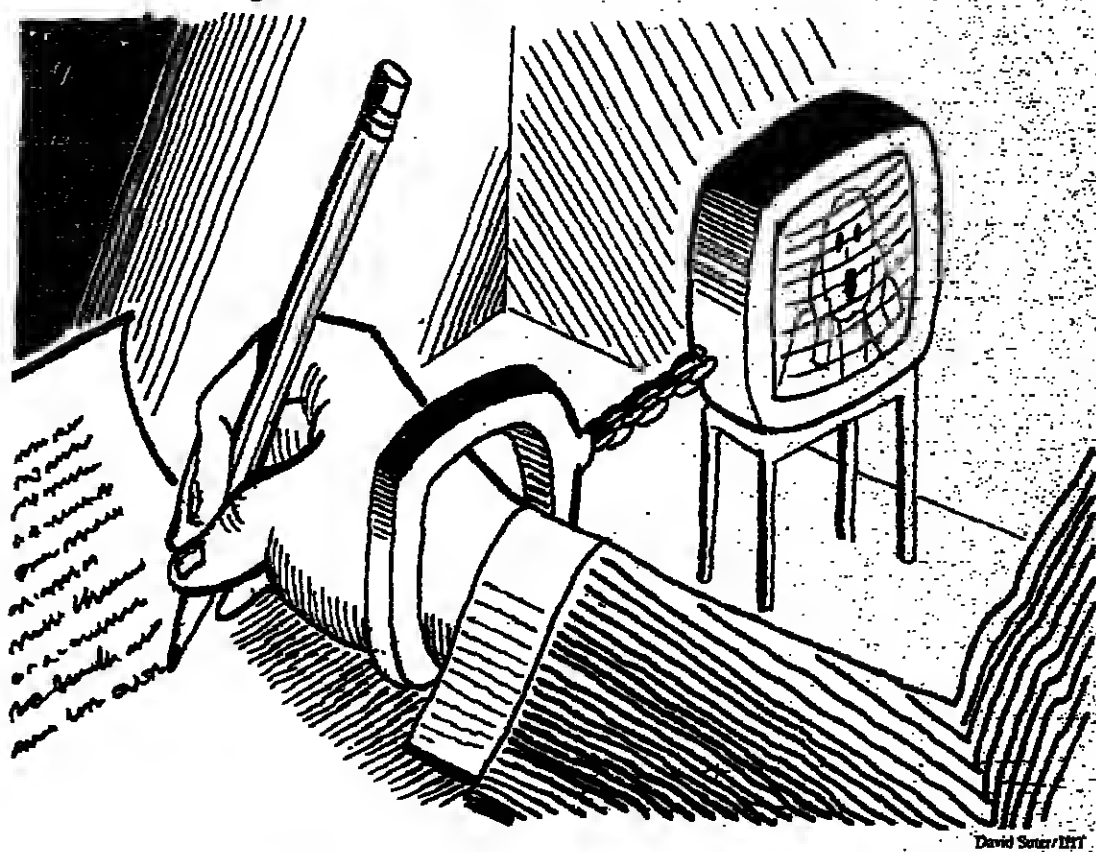
Indeed, the ability of reality to equal, even surpass, our most fevered imaginings has been repeatedly brought home to us in recent years.

R. R. Haldeman's recently published diaries create a truly Strangelovian portrait of the Nixon White House, while Donald Regan's memoirs purvey a picture of the Reagan White House (in which the president's schedule was cross-referenced with readings from Nancy Reagan's favorite astrologer) as strange as anything in "Being There." Jerry Kosinski's dark political satire, published back in 1971, "Taken simply as a narrative, the Simpson case was riveting, in part because it combined elements of high tragedy (the fall of a powerful man, a sudden reversal of fortune) with elements of your run-of-the-mill action-adventure movie (a dramatic chase)."

In fact, the extraordinary public fascination with the Simpson story helps underscore two pressing matters facing the writer of imaginative fiction today: the growing marginalization of the written word in an increasingly electronic culture; and the difficulty of depicting a reality that often feels, in Tom Wolfe's words, "chaotic, fragmented, random, discontinuous; in a word, absurd."

The '60s, the critic Benjamin DeMott has observed, "brought the realization that the old, primary, literary role of witness" had been stolen by television. Since then, functions of the novel have been usurped by television as well, at least in the eyes of people who do not value the nuances and ambiguities of literary prose.

In the past, novels alone seemed capable of giving us intimate knowledge of stranger's lives; today that role tends to be filled, however deceptively, by confessional talk shows and autobiographies.



David Sussman

As we are exposed to more and more bizarre stories in the news (a woman cutting off her husband's penis, another woman who alleges that the president asked her to perform oral sex), as the old rules of civility break down, it also becomes increasingly difficult for the imaginative writer to satirize or even convincingly dramatize social conflicts. What was once regarded as parody is now often a story in the morning news.

In a recent essay, the writer Joe Queenan observed that his satiric articles about such invented absurdities as "the lateness-right movement" and "the Home Mutual Fund Shopping Network" have actually elicited incredulous responses.

"No matter how ridiculous your story is," he writes, "some people—and even a lot of people—will not get the joke." Satire and parody, after all, depend on a sense of boundaries that can be violated, taboos that can be sent up, and when reality itself possesses a quality of anything goes, it becomes harder and harder to use exaggeration and hyperbole as tools to mock.

As social codes weaken and sensationalistic news coverage proliferates, the public's shock threshold rapidly rises, resulting in an increasingly cynical and jaded audience and a general coarsening of standards.

At the same time, novelists find themselves feeling increasingly ineffectual: hard-pressed to delineate the chaotic tapestry of modern American life, hard-

pressed even to capture their audience's attention. Tom Wolfe's advice for novelists—taken by himself in "Bonfire of the Vanities" and by writers like Richard Price in "Clockers"—is to "head out into this wild, bizarre, unpredictable, Hog-stomping Baroque country of ours and reclaim it as literary property."

"The answer," he wrote in a much-discussed article in *Harper's* magazine, "is not to leave the rude beast, the material, also known as the life around us, to the journalists, but to do what journalists do, or are supposed to do, which is to wrestle the beast and bring it to terms."

This is what Zola did a century ago, and what Norman Mailer did in his "true-life novel," "The Executioner's Song."

While novelists like Philip Roth, D. M. Thomas and Harold Brodkey have reacted to the weirdness of contemporary reality by focusing on the private realm of the self, others like Salman Rushdie have responded by embracing the fantastical techniques of magic realism.

In 1989, however, when Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses" led to his being placed under a death sentence by the Ayatollah Khomeini, he, too, discovered that real life has a way of surpassing even the most surreal imaginings of a novelist.

As Mark Twain once remarked, "Truth is stranger than fiction, but it is because Fiction is obliged to stick to possibilities; Truth isn't."

The \$300,000 Trailer:

Wayne Newton's Folly

How do you spend \$300,000 renovating a trailer? Ask Wayne Newton. The entertainer built a swimming pool, a patio with a sunning bed and hot tub, and he also built a road from the trailer to a cave on the property near Oazark, Missouri—after he applied for bankruptcy protection in 1992. Next week his creditors' lawyers will ask a judge to seize Newton's assets to pay debts of \$29 million.

After Gary Kasperoff bolted from the International Chess Federation, he and British grandmaster Nigel Short formed the "Five Professional Chess Association," a group searching for corporate sponsors. So far, 96 of the world's top 100 players have signed up. The main holdout: Anatoly Karpov, Kasperoff's longtime rival.

Tony's Harding is coming to the big screen, not as a fight star, but as a feisty waitress running from the mob. The film, titled "Breakaway," was written by Sean Doherty and Eric Cantone, who are from Harding's hometown of Beaver Creek, Oregon.

He likes good food, fine wine and soft music. What the famed foodie doesn't like is paying the bill. A Dutch court found Wayne Newton guilty again this week, but this time didn't sentence him to jail. When he is presented with the bill, Newton's attorney says he has no money. He often spends the night in jail and is usually released. He has been arrested at least 97 times since 1977. "The penal system simply doesn't know what to do with him," his lawyer said.

Fifty watercolor landscapes by Prince Charles went on display Thursday at Sotheby's in London. They are not for sale.

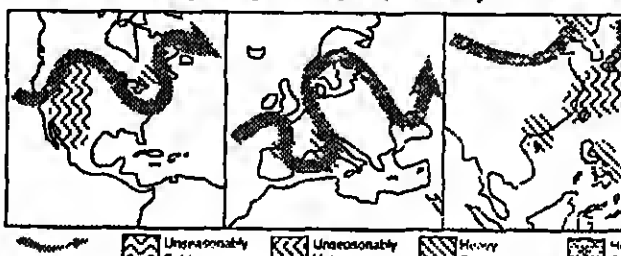
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WEATHER

Europe				Asia			
Location	Today	Tomorrow	High/Low	Location	Today	Tomorrow	High/Low
Algeria	26/29	16/21	16/21	Beijing	23/31	26/31	26/31
Amsterdam	21/27	14/22	14/22	Bombay	29/31	29/31	29/31
Athens	27/31	17/22	17/22	Hong Kong	29/31	29/31	29/31
Buenos Aires	26/29	18/26	18/26	Manila	32/31	23/27	23/27
Bulgaria	20/24	14/27	14/27	New Delhi	31/30	26/28	26/28
Burns	23/27	14/24	14/24	Rangoon	26/32	21/27	21/27
Brussels	24/25	16/21	16/21	Singapore	29/34	24/25	24/25
Budapest	26/32	15/24	15/24	Taipei	21/30	24/25	24/25
Cairo	19/26	13/25	13/25	Tokyo	23/27	19/28	19/28
Canton	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Chengdu	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Chongqing	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Cebu	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Colon	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Dakar	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Dhaka	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Edinburgh	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Frankfurt	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Geneva	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Helsinki	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Hong Kong	26/32	15/24	15/24				
London	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Los Angeles	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Madrid	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Moscow	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Mumbai	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Nairobi	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Paris	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Perth	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Port of Spain	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Prague	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Rangoon	26/32	15/24	15/24				
San Francisco	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Seoul	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Shanghai	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Singapore	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Sydney	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Taipei	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Tokyo	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Winnipeg	26/32	15/24	15/24				
Yokohama	26/32	15/24	15/24				

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
Denver through Salt Lake City to Los Angeles will have hot weather this weekend. A slow-moving storm will bring scattered rains to the Northeast Saturday and Sunday. Scattered rains to the Midwest Sunday and Monday. A cold front will bring a few showers early in the weekend, then Monday will be dry and warm.

Europe
A few showers and thunderstorms will erupt over Central Europe this weekend. A slow-moving storm will bring scattered rains to the Northeast Saturday and Sunday. Scattered rains to the Midwest Sunday and Monday. A cold front will bring a few showers early in the weekend, then Monday will be dry and warm.

Asia
Strangely through Seoul and Tokyo will be very warm this weekend. Heavy thunderstorms over the North China Plain this weekend may bring heavy rains to southern China late this weekend. Scattered heavy rains will cool the central Philippines.

Africa
A few showers and thunderstorms will erupt over Central Europe this weekend. A slow-moving storm will bring scattered rains to the Northeast Saturday and Sunday. Scattered rains to the Midwest Sunday and Monday. A cold front will bring a few showers early in the weekend, then Monday will be dry and warm.

Latin America
A few showers and thunderstorms will erupt over Central Europe this weekend. A slow-moving storm will bring scattered rains to the Northeast Saturday and Sunday. Scattered rains to the Midwest Sunday and Monday. A cold front will bring a few showers early in the weekend, then Monday will be dry and warm.

Oceania
A few showers and thunderstorms will erupt over Central Europe this weekend. A slow-moving storm will bring scattered rains to the Northeast Saturday and Sunday. Scattered rains to the Midwest Sunday and Monday. A cold front will bring a few showers early in the weekend, then Monday will be dry and warm.

Legend: s=sunny, pc=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, th=thunderstorms, r=rain, dr=drizzle, fog=fog, h=high, l=low, W=weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

WEEKEND DESTINATIONS

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

All forecasts and observations by
Accu-Weather, Inc.

Location	Weather	High Temp. °F	Low Temp. °F	Water Temp. °F	Wave Heights (feet)	Wind Speed (mph)
Cannes	partly sunny	26/29	19/26	21/20	1-2	SE 15-30
Deerfield	cloudy	24/25	15/24	15/24	1-2	ESE 15-30
Denver	sunny	29/34	20/28	20/28	1-2	NE 10-20
Malaga	clouds and sun	29/34	20/28	20/28	1-3	Westerly 20-30
Capri	partly sunny	26/29	19/23	22/21	1-2	S 15-25
Paris	showers	24/25	15/21	18/24	2-3	W 30-55
Prague	partly sunny	26/29	19/21	20/28	1-2	N 15-30
Corfu	sunny	15/29	10/20	22/21	1-2	N 10-25
Brighton	cloudy	22/27	14/27	14/27	1-2	E 15-30
Osaka	partly sunny	22/27	16/21	13/25	1-2	N 15-30
Sydney	partly sunny	22/27	16/21	13/25	1-1	VAR 10-20
Sydney	partly sunny	22/27	16/21	13/25	1-2	N 10-20
Tel Aviv	partly sunny	31/38	24/20	20/28	1-2	NW 15-30
Tel Aviv	partly sunny	22/26	21/20	21/20	1-2	NW 15-25

Location	Weather	High Temp. °F	Low Temp. °F	Water Temp. °F	Wave Heights (feet)	Wind Speed (mph)
Cannes	showers	26/29	17/22	21/20	1-3	SE 15-30
Deerfield	showers	24/27	15/29	15/29	1-2	NE 15-30
Malaga	partly sunny	30/31	21/20	20/28	1-2	SE 15-30
Manila	sunny	27/30	17/22	20/28	1-3	W 15-30
Capri	clouds and sun	33/31	24/25	22/21	1-2	SE 15-30
Paris	showers	25/27	16/21	18/24	1-3	W 15-25
Prague	sunny	33/31	22/21	20/28	1-2	N 15-30
Corfu	partly sunny	33/31	22/21	22/21	1-3	Westerly 25-30
Brighton	showers	21/20	14/27	14/27	1-2	NE 15-30
Osaka	showers	21/20	15/29	13/25	1-2	NE 15-30
Sydney	cloudy	22/27	16/21	13/25	1-2	N 15-30
Sydney	clouds and sun	22/27	16/21	12/23	1-2	N 15-30
Tel Aviv	sunny	33/38	22/21	20/28	1-2	NW 15-30
Tel Aviv	sunny	28/32	21/20	21/20	1-2	NW 16-30

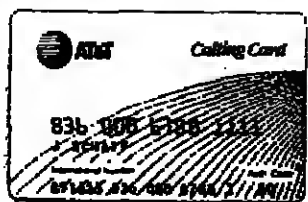
Location	Weather	High Temp. °F	Low Temp. °F	Water Temp. °F	Wave Heights (feet)	Wind Speed (mph)
Barbados	showers	31/38	24/25	28/22	1-2	E 25-35
Kingston	partly sunny	33/31	24/25	28/22	0-1	E 25-40
St. Thomas	partly sunny	32/32	25/27	28/22	1-2	E 25-35
Hamilton	partly sunny	32/30	26/28	27/30	1-2	SE 20-35

Location	Weather	High Temp. °F	Low Temp. °F	Water Temp. °F	Wave Heights (feet)	Wind Speed (mph)
Barbados	clouds and sun	31/38	24/25	28/22	1/2	E 25-35
Kingston	sunny	33/31	24/25	28/22	0-1	E 25-40
St. Thomas	showers	31/38	25/27	28/22	1/2	E 25-35
Hamilton	clouds and sun	27/30	21/20	27/30	1-2	SE 25-40

Location	Weather	High Temp. °F	Low Temp. °F	Water Temp. °F	Wave Heights (feet)	Wind Speed (mph)
Perth	thunderstorms	33/31	23/27	20/26	0-1	SW 15-25
Phuket	partly sunny	33/31	23/27	20/26	0-1	SW 15-25
Bali	clouds and sun	33/31	23/27	20/26	1-2	SW 12-25
Cebu	partly sunny	32/29	23/27	31/28	0-1	E 12-22
Manila	sunny	36-39	26-31	18/24	0-1	SE 20-40
Palm Beach, Aus	showers	16/21	11/22	18/24	2-3	SE 20-40
Shanghai	showers	24/25	18/24	21/20	1-2	ENE 25-40
Honolulu	clouds and sun	29/34	23/27	29/29	1-3	E 20-35

Location	Weather	High Temp. °F	Low Temp. °F	Water Temp. °F	Wave Heights (feet)	Wind Speed (mph)
Perth	showers	33/31	23/27	20/26	0-1	SW 15-25
Phuket	thunderstorms	33/31	26/29	23/28	0-1	SW 15-25
Bali	partly sunny	33/31	23/27	20/26	1-2	SW 12-25
Cebu	showers	32/29	24/25	31/28	0-1	E 12-22
Palm Beach, Aus	clouds and sun	16/21	10/20	18/24	1-2	E 25-40
Bay of Islands, NZ	clouds and sun	17/22	10/20	19/26	1-3	W 20-30
Shanghai	clouds and sun	24/25	20/28	21/20	1-2	W 20-30
Honolulu	clouds and sun	29/34	23/27	29/29	1-3	E 20-35

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